CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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BOSTON CULTIVATOR, ...ished Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, ...r No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square. ...ERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed ...nd six months (at which time all subscriptions ...be considered due,) $2 50 will be charged. ...then subscribers wish their papers stopped they ...notify me to that effect and at the time their sub...tion expires. Every subscriber will be held re...sible for the payment of his paper so long as it is ...for him to the Post Office, Tavern or any other ...wherever he may have ordered it until I am le...notified to the contrary. ...paper will be discontinued until all arrearages ...d, unless at the option of the Proprietor. ...All letters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) must be ...ssed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Cul...tor, Boston, Mass.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—For three insertions, ...lines or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding ...$1 00; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, ...); over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, ...); one sixth part of the above prices for each in...on after the three first.

Agricultural Department.

Eggs—Nests and Food for Hens.

A gentleman of Medford showed us ...t week the largest hen's egg we ever ...ned eyes on; its girth was seven and ...ee quarters of an inch by six and a ...f—the fowl was quite young, and had ...d several eggs nearly as large as this ...he laid three in four days last week.

The economy of keeping fowls has been ...ch doubted by farmers; and gardners ...generally agree they are more plague ...n profit. Fowls are unprofitable in ...ter unless special care be taken to ...vide a good breed and a good place to ...p the brood,—the next step is to pro...e the proper food.

Fowls, like most animals, are fond of a ...riety of dishes, and if kept "on bread ...ne," they may "live" for a time, but ...y will not give us a great supply of ...s. They must have access to lime, or ...omething composed in part of lime, or ...y will not lay eggs. Old flour wheat ...buckwheat contain more lime than ...other grain, and hens are found to ...uce more eggs when kept on these ...n on other kinds—but grain alone is ...satisfactory—gravel, broken lime, ...ken earthen or stone ware—broken ...ks and such matter are all found in ...ir gizzards whenever the fowls can ...e access to these articles.

It is supposed by naturalists that some ...these hard substances are absolutely ...ired in the gizzard to operate as mill...es to grind to powder the substances ...rein contained, in order to produce ...lthy action—the fowl at least gives an ...inctive preference to such hard matter ...a portion of her breakfast, and she is ...nd to pine when kept wholly on grain. It is a good plan to change our breed ...n—particularly when we are not pos...sed of the best. Fowls brought from ...e little distance have often been known ...give a good supply of eggs in their new ...e, though they were idle in their old ...

In regard to food, it may be we have ...yet learned all the varieties which ...y gather in the fields, and therefore ...still wonder why they may not give us ...s when shut up in a barn as well as ...n they run at large.

Animal food is an article of which they ...quite fond, and in summer they obtain ...upply among the worms in the field; ...in winter they must be fed with it from ...house or go without it. They are ...d of grass also, and of the seeds of ...ass, and they are known to eat hay ...en they cannot procure the green stalk. ...ey are well known to prefer new hay ...old for a nest. Instinct has taught ...m to prefer it on account of the ver...n with which old matter is more likely ...abound than substances more fresh from ...e field.

In laying eggs the chief motive may be ...sumed to be the propagation of their ...cies rather than the gratification of ...r palates; therefore the hen should al...ys have a clean nest; such as she ...ks suitable for her young progeny—...hen will lay in a nest in which she has ...e hatched when she can have a new ...

LONDON SLAUGHTER HOUSES. The an...al value of sheep, cattle, &c. slaugh...ed, is £5,000,000. Every year there ...brought 1,200,000 sheep, 150,000 ...s, 22,000 calves, and 60,000 pigs.—...n 12,000 to 15,000 horses are also ...ually sold in the London market.

The Town of Dighton.

This town was incorporated in 1712—it had previously formed a part of Taunton. It is situated on the west side of Taunton river, and is a port of entry. About half a mile from the landing place is a village of twenty houses, near seven miles south of Taunton and forty-three south of Boston. In 1837 the population of Dighton was 1453, it is now 1417, this being one of the few towns which has decreased in population since the state census was taken.

There are three cotton mills in this town with 3,564 spindles; a woollen mill, a furnace, and a nail factory. The tonnage of the district is 9,032 tons. The value of cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, pig iron, and wooden ware manufactured, and vessels built at Dighton, in one year, was $30,000.

CURIOSITY.

There is a remarkable rock known by the name of "Dighton rock," though in fact it lies on the east side of the river on the Berkly shore, directly opposite the Dighton landing place. It is plainly seen from the Dighton side. The engravings on this rock have caused much speculation, and it has never been determined who were the authors of them. In Kendall's travels through the northern parts of the United States in 1807 and 1808, a notice is taken of these inscriptions; he says the rock is an insulated mass of fine grained, gray granite or granstein, lying northwest and southwest on the sands of the river a few feet above the low water mark, but covered at every tide—its length is eleven feet and its height four and a half. The face of the rock is nearly smooth and forms an angle with the horizon of about sixty degrees.

The inscriptions on this rock are of a very singular character—the whole face of the rock appears to have been ...ed with sculptures, but those on the lower edge are now nearly obliterated—the action of the salt water, floating ice, &c. has much defaced the inscriptions and rendered them indistinct—while those near the top are still very plain to be seen. The whole sculpture is composed of out lines, hollowed, or cut in *intaglio*, and of which the breadth is generally less than an inch, and the depth where deepest does not exceed half an inch.

The figures represented by the sculpture are various, but no distinct letters are discovered. Three rough sketches of human faces and figures appear on the rock, and numerous straight lines, some of them forming triangles, parallelograms, squares, and other figures. In some parts these deeply cut lines form something in the shape of the letters M and W. None of these marks or characters appear to resemble the Egyptian hieroglyphics, or any letters of a known language.

The great inquiry is by whom were these characters and figures chiselled thus deeply in this rock?—sometimes called the "writing rock." Some who have read the story of Captain Kidd have supposed that he or some other pirate landed here to hide his money, and that these figures were to serve as a directory for finding it—accordingly the shore for more than a hundred fathom on a side has been dug up in the hope of a discovery.

The learned are more in favor of a Phenician origin, and suspect the rock may be a monument of the first navigators who passed the Piliars of Hercules; indeed they say they find the Pillars of Hercules among the sculptures. There is an old Indian tradition that a number of white men once arrived sailing up the river in a *bird*—that they took Indians into the *bird* as hostages—that while the white men were getting water at the spring the Indians fell on them and slaughtered them—and that during the affray *thunder* and *lightning* issued from the *bird*, and that the hostages escaped.

It has been supposed that these inscriptions might have been the work of the Norwegian adventurers who are thought to have visited this coast about the year 1000 of the Christian era. Several of the drawings of these figures have been copied and recently published in Copenhagen in a splendid work on the antiquities of America.

We advise the farmers of Dighton to dig no deeper than the plough will go for silver or for gold. If they should find a large heap of money in one spot it might do them more harm than good—and nine tenths of our readers seriously believe that the sudden acquisition of wealth would prove injurious to most people—to all but number one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Book Keeping.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Mr. Editor:—My attention was called to an article contained in the last number of your valuable paper, entitled, "Square your Accounts." It occurred to me that the hint would prove useful to many, and I was led at the same time to reflect how little attention is paid by farmers to anything like *system* or *method* in keeping of their accounts.

I have known in my life-time, farmers of intelligence,—farmers who employed a number of hired hands, and whose daily receipts and disbursements are not inconsiderable, in the habit of relying upon no other means of *record* than such imperfect memorandums as they could make with a piece of chalk upon a door, or, what was little better, with a pencil upon a slate; and at the end of the year, when they were called upon to "settle up," it was with the utmost difficulty that they could decipher half that was written. It was like confusion worse than confounded.

It is not, I apprehend, expected that every farmer will qualify himself to open a set of books by double entry. Indeed, if he were well informed in the art and mystery of book keeping, it is questionable whether in a majority of cases, it would be found practicable, inasmuch as it would require more time and labor than a practical farmer could well devote, to keep a set of books of this description always "written up."

A system however, may be devised—perfect, and sufficiently simple in its details to serve all the purposes of ordinary business, and which, if correctly kept, would require *not more than one third* of the writing usually required to keep such books and memorandums as are constantly made use of by the farmer and mechanic who profess some knowledge of book keeping. The day-book, wherein is recorded all the transactions of the *time present*, may be dispensed with, and the labor of posting, &c. saved.

I propose to demonstrate that by the use of a single book, combining all the qualities of the Journal and Ledger, the farmer, mechanic, or trader, may save himself much unnecessary labor and relaxation of mind, and at the same time, possess a complete and perfect record of his whole business; and that it will be sufficiently explicit, as I before stated, to enable him, without the cost of much trouble, to calculate his gains and his losses with great accuracy.

It is simply this: take the common Ledger, and if convenient, one that has attached thereto, an alphabet. In this open your accounts, commencing with Cash, Real Estate, Stock, &c. For example: You pay to A. a sum of money. Of course, A. is debet to, and Cash is credit by the same. So if you sell to B. a bushel of corn, B. is debet to, and Produce is credit by the amount.

In these several operations, you turn first to the alphabet and ascertain the page of the particular account in the Ledger, which you open, and in which you write out the transaction in full. Thus, at a glance, you are at all times enabled to tell the precise state of each and every account, and beside, you have the satisfaction of knowing that no entry of debet or credit has been overlooked in the usual tedious process of *posting*. Nor at the end of the year, is the trouble of taking off your accounts anything like that required by the common method of tracing every charge from the Ledger to the Journal or Day-book. A book of this description, if correctly kept, will always *balance*.

I may, at some future time, extend my remarks upon the subject.

AN OLD ACCOUNTANT.

We believe that most of the farmers and mechanics of New England keep their books in the manner recommended by our correspondent. The Supreme Court has decided that books kept in this way are as good evidence as any. [ED.

PICKLED BEEF AND PORK, in the south and west, is apt to sour. Take it out and smoke it dry—throw away the old pickle, or cleanse it by boiling—Smoke the barrel thoroughly and repack the meat.

[From the Farmer's Cabinet.]

Rotation of Crops.

MR. EDITOR—In your very valuable paper I have found contained much valuable information on the subject of agriculture, from the application of which, in many instances, I have realized immense benefit. One question, however, of paramount interest to farmers, still remains unsettled, and that is—What system of rotation of crops should be adopted, with a view to immediate profits and the continual improvements of the soil? I have carefully remarked many experiments which have been made in my own neighborhood, in this particular branch of husbandry, and among the many instances of failure, there has been one of success, which it is my present purpose to communicate, for the benefit of such as may see proper to improve the hint. The example to which I refer is that of an old practical hard-working farmer, who commenced in the world as a day laborer, and who is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, not taking into the account many heavy pecuniary losses he has at various times sustained. This man when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry, added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows:

Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields are sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled out during winter on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat had been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been gathered the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the meantime, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop, annually, about five hundred bushels—all of which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than *two thousand dollars* annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved. Yours, P. W.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

Long Red Potatoes.

Public opinion rules every thing, in all nations and tribes. It has a mighty influence on the people of this State, in regard to potatoes. I am led to these observations, by dining this day, (Dec. 2, 1840) on the potato, known by the name of the long reds, or river de la Plata. If they are planted as soon as the ground is in order in the spring, they mature by the common time of digging potatoes. If they are thus treated, there is no better potato for table use. I will add that as their yield is abundant, and as they do not rust if public opinion was as it should be, no other potato would ever be raised, except some early variety for summer use, for those who prefer new to old ones. They never choke cattle, on account of their shape. Certainly, swine, and cattle, are as fond of them, and their nourishment is as great, as any other variety. The reason why they should be planted early, is because they originated far south, and of course, until they become acclimated, they require a longer time in the climate of Maine to mature properly. They need a rich soil, but this is no objection, as they never fail to renumerate the owner. It is not half the work to harvest them as it is other varieties, for they come up principally with the tops, when pulled. As public opinion now is, they will not bring much in our market. I write to change this opinion, for it is undoubtedly erroneous, and has been caused by late planting. Only plant early, and this opinion will change. MURPHY.

Farm Gardens.

A correspondent to the Farmer's Cabinet, gives the following plan of a garden.

"I enclosed an acre of this wilderness with a strong fence, to serve as a common garden, the piece measuring 70 yards long and 70 yards wide, and placed in the fence exactly opposite the back entrance to the house, a stout gate, which will fall and fasten of itself; and on that too is a lock, with a piece of chain attached to it and fastened to the post, so that it never can be mislaid or lost. This was accomplished in the last man, and as soon as finished, I spread the whole of the land with long dung, put the plough into it as deep as it would go, limed the turned surface and well harrowed it, and so let it lie the whole winter. In the spring, therefore, I had only to carry well rotted dung upon it, turn it in with a rather shallow furrow, so as not to disturb the turf and weeds at the bottom, and sow my seeds and plant my crops in drills, devoting to each a proper number of rows, extending the whole length of the piece, being careful that the dwarf kinds are not placed between rows of tall-growing plants, by which they would be overshadowed.—There are no pathways allowed on the piece, as communication to each crop is afforded by the ends, or headlands, upon which the plough turns during cultivation; by this arrangement, much space is saved.

The garden adjoins the cattle-yard, and when any of the crops become too old for the use of the household, they are pulled and thrown to the cattle and hogs, and other crops are planted in succession, without loss of time, a sprinkling of dung being allowed for each if possible. Here I plant my first and early crops of potatoes, which come off in time for turnips of the early species, while my early peas are always succeeded by a full crop of potatoes, of the early kind also.

I have found this arrangement convenient and beneficial: in very pressing times upon the farm, the *garden* is made to wait for more leisure, but as the *weeds* will not do this, it is not always—it must be confessed—that the crops are as clean as they ought to be, but the weeds are more out of sight at the back of the house, and do not stare you in the face, as they would do in the front of the dwelling.—The rows, extending from one end of the piece to the other, give great facility for cleaning them, in the easiest manner imaginable, by the plough, horse-hoe and cultivator, and thus the garden is soon put to rights: and I am convinced it is not one quarter the labor to keep it so, by such an arrangement, as would be necessary in the customary way of planting crops in square compartments or beds, intermingling as usual, with trees and flowers, requiring the incessant use of the spade and hand-hoe.

I should be pleased to see such a plan generally adopted on our farms; there can be no pleasure in a weedy or dirty garden, but in the hurry of the seasons, such must sometimes happen to be the case, or the more important duties of the main dependence must be neglected: many of the crops, in such a garden, may be put in and taken out by the plough, and be cleaned by means of the cultivator, with one quarter the labor generally bestowed, and this consideration is of great moment, as well as the saving of time. The plan admits of a rotation of crops easy of adoption, and with which nothing can interfere, provided it be well arranged at first: it will be seen, however, that it does not admit of trees being planted on the land, as they would prevent the free use of the plough.

And now, let me say a word in favor of a large garden, even upon a small farm: if the experiment were to be made, it would surprise any one to see how much the consumption of meat in a family could be reduced, to the manifest advantage and comfort of all, by the substitution of large quantities of vegetables of different varieties; and I would recommend that at all times a greater quantity of these should be cooked than are expected to be eaten by the family; this, and a great variety, would be an inducement to their expenditure, if they were well prepared; and every fragment that remains should be gathered up, and fed to the poultry, with the water also in which they have been boiled with the meat; all this, if well mashed up and mixed with meal, will afford excellent food for poultry of all kinds, and is by far the best means of affording plenty of eggs the year through, after all has been said and done upon that subject.

A calendar of work to be performed every month in the year in such a garden, would take but little space in the pages of the Cabinet; and if a few remarks at the commencement were to be added, pointing out the benefits and avantages to be derived from a more plentiful use of vegetables, and a less consumption of salted meats in this hot and dry climate, the result would, no doubt, be happy, and very much tend to the preservation of the health of the agricultural community in general.

The quantity of Flour imported into the city of Portland from other states the last year, was 65,223 barrels.

[From the Bangor Courier.]

Farming.

The following remarks of a correspondent are worthy the attention of our readers. The capacities of Maine for supporting a large body of agriculturalists, are well established. There is, however, a lamentable want of foresight in men in regard to the matter of farming. It is thought to be the most laborious, and the least profitable pursuit. This is not the case. Mechanics, as a class, toil more hours in a year than farmers, and they feel they have accomplished much, if, after ten or twenty years' labor, they can own a house and a little garden spot. The professions seem to offer an easier road to wealth and fame than farming, but such in their present crowded state, is not the fact. We know of many men in the professions—in trade and various other pursuits—who consider a neat farm as an ample reward for many years of toil. And yet farmers are as anxious as others to crowd their sons into the professions or anywhere and everywhere, rather than the honorable pursuit which themselves follow. This disposition to seek other pursuits than farming, keeps that ancient profession at a low ebb. Farms do not have that appearance of vigor and good taste, comfort and thrift, they otherwise would.

The strength of our State lies in its agriculture, and this is sadly, wofully neglected. We need a change in this matter, and the remarks annexed ought to have influence in effecting it.

"The prospects for farmers, compared with other pursuits, have rarely, if ever, been better, and even better, perhaps, for persons with limited means to commence the business of farming. Farms are low in price, and held in general in very low estimation. Farms and farming lands greatly abound, and are seeking purchasers, and can be purchased on fair terms as to price, and, if need be, on long credit. These are favorable circumstances to the beginner in the onset. He can commence business on a small capital, and almost choose his location. It has not always been so, nor will it be so long.—Business is never brisk, nor money plenty, when the great staples of the farm, which constitute the necessaries of life, are cheap, and a drug in the market. It is encouraging to know that, in this business, there is no danger of over production, to know that no *competition* can interfere with a man's supplying his own wants, from his own farm.

Then, again, all the domestic animals are beginning to be plenty, and are becoming cheap. A farm can be stocked for about one half the sum required two years ago, while for use and consumption they are as valuable as ever. This is favorable for no man can be a *farmer* on an *unstocked* farm.

Again, on the revival of business, if it assume any tolerable degree of briskness, more men will go from farming than will come to it. This circumstance will not discourage those who do come. It is the farmers of New England, who, by undervaluing the employment, have not only crowded the professions and trade, but our cities and villages with their sons, to be clerks, cooks, and waiters, and their daughters to be "help" in the kitchen, or factory operatives. This may be well for those who are about to become farmers, but will not be well for the country.—These are some of the farmers prospects.

Corn Sheller.

We examined a very simple machine the other day for shelling corn, invented and patented by a Mr. Dinsmore of Vt.

A piece of plank, say a foot long and eight or ten inches wide, is made a little concave on one side. This is filled with nails without heads projecting about a quarter of an inch; at one end a handle projects to take hold of, and at the other is a hole through which a bolt goes loosely, which pins it to another plank of similar size, but made convex, so as to fit the concavity of the other, and also filled with nails as the first one; this is fastened firmly to a rude frame, and the whole set over a tub or basket.

When you wish to shell an ear, you raise the moveable side, put it in, and then bring it (the movable side) down, pressing the ear gently. One movement downward is enough to shell the ear. In this way a *boy* power can be much more effectually and economically employed in shelling corn than in any other way for the same amount of expense of apparatus. Mr. Wm. A. Herrick of Greene has the patent right for Kennebec County. Any farmer can make one, and every farmer should have one, provided he raises any corn to sell. [Maine Farmer.

AMERICAN CARPETING. There is in Danvers, Mass. a manufactory of carpeting, established some 2 years ago, which turns out annually 70,000 yards of this article. It consumes 80,000 pounds of wool, 800 gallons of olive oil, 20,000 lbs. of worsted yarn, besides large quantities of dye stuffs. There are about 50 operatives, chiefly experienced men, employed; and the goods are said to be of excellent quality.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The Public Lands.

The Senate of the United States has been occupied for some time in discussing the question of the disposition of the public lands. This has not yet become a party question, and we hope it never will. The two Senators from South Carolina differ from each other, and Mr. Benton from Missouri agrees with neither of them.—Some members from the Western States have contended that all the public lands lying within the boundaries of any state should at once be relinquished or ceded by the United States to the several state governments within which they lie! The Old Thirteen will hardly agree to this, and none of their Representatives will be found the advocates of such a measure unless in times of high political excitement when we sometimes find men who will advocate almost any thing for party purposes.

Mr. Calhoun is in favor of ceding all these lands to the several states within which they lie for a certain compensation to be paid to the government of the Union. One strong argument in favor of such a cession is the great expense which is now incurred for the surveys and the land agencies in places so remote from the government—the state governments could manage these matters within their own bounds at much less expense, but we are not sure the proceeds of these lands would be applied to better purposes.

There are other members in Congress who come out in favor of appropriating the whole proceeds of the sales of these lands to the purposes of education. And what a glorious move it would be to compel every state in the Union, will ye, nil ye, to educate the rising generation or not enjoy their share of the public domain!—Can legislators do better than to provide for the education of all the children of the state? Can republicans refuse to establish on a firm base the only platform which can secure the permanency of our free institutions?

Such is the nature of man—such are his propensities—that the gratuitous distribution of a million of money each year among the inhabitants of each state would be productive of more evil than good. Philosophers of all descriptions will admit this, and the nation ought to practice on the principle. Moderate duties on imported goods will pay all the expenses of the government in times of peace, and as the country is constantly growing more wealthy we need not doubt of her ability to provide for the exigencies of war.

Our common schools should be provided with better instructors, and every family should be compelled to send their children or to educate them at home—the penalty ought to be the exclusion of every person from the polls who should not be able to read his vote—but this penalty should be prospective and not go into operation till after a certain number of years.

But members from the elder states must be awake on this subject—it may soon be too late for them to control the disposition of these lands. Illinois, for instance, will have eight members in the next Congress instead of three, as at present—some other states are growing as rapidly, while a number of the old States will have a less numerous representation in the next Congress than in this. We should not delay so long as to tempt the new States to combine together to deprive us of our just rights—and while we pray they may not enter into temptation it is our duty to take measures to prevent it.

New Publications.

YOUNG WOMAN'S GUIDE. This is the title of a small duodecimo volume by Dr. Alcott.—The Doctor has given many good hints to females and they will do well to profit by them—He insists on the practice of industry and economy, and highly recommends system in all their movements. He says "there is hardly any thing which the majority of our young women hate—frugality, economy, and the study of themselves, perhaps, excepted—so much as system." Females will not relish the Doctor's dislike of tea and coffee, but it is well to put them on their guard against using these beverages in excess.

TEA AND COFFEE. In a small volume neatly bound the same writer gives his views at length of these poisonous drugs. The Doctor is a strenuous advocate of total abstinence from these drugs and insists that they stimulate the nervous system while they afford no nourishment. He adduces many arguments in favor of his theory, and all who wish to see the case fully discussed will do well to consult this book.

Both these works are handsomely printed and are for sale by George W. Light, No. 1 Cornhill.

POEMS, by Miss Charlotte Allen. Saxton & Pierce, No. 133 1-2 Washington street, have just published a small collection of Poems under this title.

Some of the verses are pretty—they are of a melancholy and religious cast. We notice many errors in some of the Poems, and though probably designed for children they should not have gone to the press without correction.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Yesterday the Senate was engaged on the Insolvent bill.

The House was talking about reduction of salaries—it twelve the Governor sent in an interesting Message on the North Eastern Boundary question—it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

The Message states that there could be no question as to the validity of our claim—but that there seemed to be no disposition on the part of Britain to give us our due.

NEW-ENGLAND FARMER. The Rev. Allen Putnam of Danvers has taken the editorial charge of this, the oldest agricultural paper in New England. Mr. Putnam, we understand, has latterly turned much of his attention to the subject and we hope he will prove serviceable in the good cause.

Farmers' Meeting in the State House.

Subject for Discussion---The Grasses.

The President of the Senate, the Hon. D. P. King, was chosen President, and the Rev. Allen Putnam, Secretary of the meeting.

The Commissioner, Mr. Colman, enumerated all the grasses which have usually been cultivated in Massachusetts and commented on the qualities of each—speaking sometimes of his own experience and sometimes of information derived from others. Of herds-grass he had known four tons to be cut from an acre; and quite often three tons—he related what English chemists had said of its nutritive qualities—that it was much more nutritive than clover and that late cut herds-grass had far more nutritive matter in it than that which was cut early or when in full blossom.

In regard to clover Mr. C. adopted a very common opinion that it made an inferior kind of hay—he spoke of the red clover, northern and southern, and he preferred the southern, or smaller growth for hay—he stated that Mr. Wellington, a farmer of Medford, was almost the only farmer who preferred clover to herds-grass for his milch cows. He spoke of green crops as a mode of enriching lands and thought there were none superior to the clover for this purpose. He thought that fall feeding on clover caused horses to slaver, but he said he had noticed that clover had not this effect after the frost had nipped the grass.

He spoke of the red-top grass and of the Rhode Island which much resemble each other excepting in size—the first being taller and having a less number of branches—he stated that this Rhode Island grass is identical with the Florin which the English have so much extolled. He thought highly of the Lucerne grass for small cultivators who may want to use it for soiling (in a green state) and who might afford to till it the first summer to keep down the weeds. He thought millet a good variety of grass.

On the subject of top dressing he preferred scattering his compost manures in the spring.

Mr. Putnam of Danvers stated that it was a plant called Lobelia which caused horses to slaver and not the after growth of clover. This was agreeable to our own experience on the subject. We could not agree with the English chemists that herds-grass was more nutritive when cut after seeding and we took occasion to remark that we may be led astray by chemical analysis—when we find that grass cut in full blossom is relished better and will fatten cattle faster than that which has matured its seed in the field we cannot hearken to the logic that the latter is more nutritive—the English chemists have made some mistake.

In regard to the quantity of seed we differed from the Commissioner—he thought we could hardly sow too much herds-grass—we stated that if the seed was good one peck was sufficient for an acre when clover and red-top were sown with it. As to the time of sowing clover we stated that we run a risk of its being winter-killed if we sowed the seed in the fall, but if sown at billing time among corn it would take root deep enough to live over. Mr. Putnam stated that on his father's farm it had been a common practice for several years to lay the land to grass by seeding among the corn about the middle of July—he said some of their farmers were adopting the practice of turning over green sward and seeding directly with grass again in autumn. Mr. P. spoke of several farmers who preferred clover hay to herds-grass for cows—of one who placed his clover at the top of the mow as the poorest hay and to be eaten first; but when that was gone and the cows came to the good red-top they shrunk materially in their milk.

Mr. Collamore of Pembroke doubted whether millet was a profitable grass—he thought it exhausted the soil. With the tall oat-grass he had not been successful. He thought ashes on a sandy loam good and he believed that lime was useful in some cases. Gypsum did no good on his lands or on any in his neighborhood. He differed from the Commissioner as to the time of spreading composts on grass lands—he had found they did more harm than good when spread in the spring in a dry season.

Mr. Cole, the editor of the Yankee Farmer, stated that orchard grass would grow better than any other under the shade. In answer to a statement of ours that the southern clover was earlier than the northern, being in full blossom by the middle of June, Mr. Cole said he had always understood that the large northern clover was much earlier than the southern.

We have given a very imperfect sketch of the pleasant colloquial discussion of the evening for want of room in this number. The meeting was adjourned to next Thursday evening.

SINGULAR. A marvellous story is told in the Matone Palladium, published in Franklin county, N. Y. Oliver Whipple in felling a tree in the woods had one of his legs completely severed from his body. He cut a stick and by the help of it travelled 80 rods, when he hailed another woodman who carried him home on his sled. Whipple's hands were frozen, but he bled very little—his limb was amputated above the knee and he is likely to recover.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Our Cambridge friend, T. L. J., is quite too dark for our powers of vision. If he will appear in a shape so lucid as to be seen through, we may like to be the reflector of his cogitations, and thus enlighten the community, though we are not much in the habit of casting reflections.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. We learn from Washington that General Harrison has determined to appoint no one to office who has not proved his punctuality by paying regularly all his newspaper bills.

The Columbia brought out between 25 and 30,000 letters—the greatest number ever brought in one ship.

DROWNED. A lad belonging to the Columbus fell overboard Thursday morning while the vessel was coming up the harbor, and was drowned.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15. *In the Senate*, there were memorials for a Bankrupt Law from East, West, North and South. Mr. Benton presented several from the city of New York, all asking that Banks and Corporations may be included in a compulsory provision. One of these gave the reasons at length why these institutions should be embraced. It was directed to be printed together with the names appended.

Mr. Crittenden made an unsuccessful effort to bring the bankrupt bill under discussion. The motion met with a firm resistance from Messrs. Benton, Clay, of Alabama and King.

Mr. Merrick of Md. moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed, with a view to take up the bill to incorporate the Banks of Washington. This motion was laid on the table by a party vote: 25 to 15.

Mr. Southard then took the floor on the pre-emption bill, and addressed the Senate with much force and felicity of expression, until exhausted, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Huntingdon of Conn. this morning, presented the credentials of the Hon. Mr. Clayton, elected a senator from Delaware, from the 4th of March next.

The House refused, by a vote of 57 to 96, to make the Bankrupt bill the special order for the 28th inst.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections was resumed. The report is in favor of the right of Mr. Naylor to the seat he occupies.

After some debate the previous question was demanded, when the House came to a direct vote upon the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, which was adopted: Yeas, 117; nays, 85. So the right of Mr. Naylor to the seat he now occupies was confirmed.

SATURDAY, Jan 16. *In the Senate*, among the petitions presented this morning, were two in reference to a General Bankrupt Law; one presented by Mr. Buchanan, one remonstrating against the passage of a Bankrupt Bill presented by Mr. Wright, of New York.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported in favor of authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of Robert Swartwout.

Mr. Benton introduced a resolution calling upon the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Fishing Bounty: and took occasion to revive his speech on that subject to the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, of S. C. asked leave to offer the following resolution,—

That Charles J. Ingersoll be paid mileage and per diem, as member of Congress, up to the time that the question of his claim to a seat in the House was settled.

The leave was refused by a vote, 65 to 85.

Mr. Pickle of La. said the Secretary of the Treasury had said in his report that there was a better mode of raising money than by issuing Treasury notes; he offered a resolution calling on the Secretary to explain. The motion was lost.

Mr. Rives from the committee on Elections, reported a resolution authorizing the additional payment of two dollars per day to James M. Carlisle, for his services as Clerk of the Committee of Elections, during the last session—for the great labor he was compelled to perform.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table—which was carried.

MONDAY, Jan. 18. *In the Senate*, expensive documents were laid on the table by the Vice President.

Several petitions for a Bankrupt Law were presented, also a petition in reference to the Mellon papers. Mr. Moulton, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the memorials of the branch pilots of New York and New Orleans, reported a bill to repeal in part the commutation act approved March 2, 1837; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the discussion of the Pre-emption Bill, and other business of little interest.

In the House, the Treasury Note Bill authorizing the issue of five millions of dollars, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. After some debate, and a proposed amendment being offered, authorizing the borrowing of ten millions; and imposing an additional duty on wines, silks and other articles, being luxuries, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Tuesday last was an interesting day. Mr. Calhoun's amendment to the land bill, (ceding the public lands to the several States in which they lie, on certain conditions,) was rejected 22 to 18. The amendment which proposed to distribute the proceeds of the sales among all the States was also lost 25 to 18.

Mr. Woodbury, in answer to a call of the Senate, has proposed his scheme for the new Tariff. He advocates an adherence to the Compromise act, and an imposition of duties on goods which are now free.

In the House, many memorials were received on the subject of a Bankrupt Law.

A Rogue caught in his own Trap.

A singular incident occurred during the holidays on the opposite side of the river. Two ladies, who resided in Illinois, came to the city to make purchases.—A well dressed man followed them into several stores, at one of which one of them got a ten dollar bill changed, receiving the change in small bills. In the evening, on their return home, when but a short distance from the Ferry on the prairie, the same man they had seen in the city rode up to them and demanded their money. The one who had the money drew it out, and in attempting to hand it to him the wind caught the bills and carried them off on to the ground. The man dismounted to pick them up, and as soon as he was down the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as fast as possible. On their way they heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs following them, but were too much terrified to stop or look back. When they reached their own gate, behold the robber's horse was with them, a fine animal, with an elegant saddle and a pair of saddle bags, but the man was no where in sight; they suppose his horse escaped whilst he was picking up the bills. On examining the saddle-bags, a large sum of money was found and several articles of wearing apparel, but nothing by which his name could be discovered. Up to Saturday last, no one appeared to claim the horse or property.

The above facts we have from a respectable gentleman of the city, who assures us that singular as the circumstances may appear, they are strictly correct.—[St. Louis Republican.

Unprecedented Villany Detected.

The Baltimore Clipper gives the following particulars of a most cold blooded attempt at murder, by a person who has not as yet been arrested. They are as follows:—"On Saturday evening last, the play of "Zarah" was performed at the National Theatre, in Washington city, D. C. Previous to the performance, two pistols were borrowed and loaded with powder, by the gentleman who loaned them, in presence of Miss Virginia Monier, Manageress of the Theatre, and her sister. One of the pistols was to be discharged at a character personated by Miss V. Monier, and the other at a character represented by Mr. Johnson, during the progress of the play. The person who was appointed to fire at Miss Monier (as if by the interposition of Providence) thought he would examine the pistol (which is not often done,) previous to the act. He did so, and to his astonishment found it loaded with a ball. This induced an examination of the other, which was to be discharged at Mr. Johnson, when it was likewise found to contain a ballet. Thus, in all probability, has timely caution saved the life of a young and beautiful actress, who otherwise might have fallen a victim to barbarous demonism. And had it not been for precautionary measures, Mr. Johnson might also have passed to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Singular Detection of a Thief.

The circumstances which led to the detection of the German, who robbed Mr. Barney's store, are as follows:—Marks of boot tracks, having irons on the heels and the taps being the longest on the left side of each boot, were discovered near the store robbed. A person employed to look out for the thief, observed a man passing near Cove street, who made a corresponding track to the one near Barney's store. He was immediately arrested, and his boots corresponded exactly with the marks discovered. A large amount of cents was found in his possession, and he was fully committed. Yesterday forenoon, officers Howard and Gould searched his house, and found the following articles, which the family informed the officers he had brought in during several nights last week—pictures, looking glass, table bell, coffee mill, &c. [Providence Journal.

During the past year there were six fires in Troy, N. Y., and the loss by them was $55,415, upon which there was an insurance of $12,665.

Massachusetts Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20. In the Senate. Mr. Hubbard reported a bill giving further time to the Commercial, Norfolk and Middlesex banks to close their concerns.

Mr. Davis reported a bill in relation to prosecutors, and officers. Said bills were ordered to a second reading.

The consideration of the bill concerning imprisonment for debt, and the amendment thereto pending was resumed, and on motion of Mr. Holman, said bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and punish fraud, by providing that persons be examined forthwith, and discharged if innocent of fraud.

On motion of Mr. Parker, it was ordered that the committee on the subject of the Warren and Charles River Bridge; inquire into the expediency of directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court calling upon the corporation of Charles River Bridge, to show cause why their charter should not be taken away from them for breach of contract—sent down for concurrence. Came up concurred.

In the House. A number of petitions on the usual range of subjects were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Austin of Boston, it was ordered that the Committee on the Military consider the expediency of so altering the Militia Law, as to provide that such citizens as are not enrolled, and subject to do military duty, shall pay such sums as shall serve for the compensation of the Militia.

Mr. Bradburn of Nantucket, presented the report of the Committee on the subject of intermarriage of persons of different color. This report was quite long, giving the common arguments on the subject in a very effective way with spirited illustrations. It was characterised with all the usual brilliancy of the author, and was listened to with attention and interest, and not without amusement.

A motion made soon after to print the report excited quite an animated discussion. Mr. Bradburn, in tones of indignation, deprecated the system of attempting to retrench expenses by refusing to print important documents, and called it putting the gag upon members, and throwing dust in the eyes of the people. He said that no expense would be saved in this case, by this course, for, although disinclined to speak upon the acceptance of the report, yet, if its publication were refused, he should feel obliged to repeat his views—and speak he must.

Mr. Park of Boston, was in favor of printing on the grounds of economy, after the threat of that gentleman, (Mr. Bradburn) who wished, by having his report printed, not only to be heard in this house, but be promoted to the Senate. If the report was not printed the house was threatened with an entire repetition of it. A session of the house for one day cost about $1,000.—Supposing the house to sit two hours, and Mr. B to speak one, his speech would cost $500 worth of time. It would be much cheaper to print. The threat of Mr. B. put him in mind of the girl, who, on being asked why she married a man who had persisted in his addresses and importunities after repeated refusals, said "Why I married him to get rid of him!"

THURSDAY, Jan. 21. In the Senate. A petition of the first parish in Walpole, for leave to tax the pews in their meeting house, was referred to its appropriate committee.

Ordered, in concurrence, that the committee on the Militia inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1840, in relation to the Militia, so that those citizens who are enrolled, and not required to do military duty, shall pay such an equivalent per head, as will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the militia.

Ordered in concurrence, that the committee on Railways consider the expediency of making further provisions to guard against accidents on public highways at railway crossings.

On motion of Mr. Everett, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of amending the act for the relief of [illegible] tribution of their effects.

The Senate then proceeded to the choice on its part of three Major Generals of the Militia, and the result was as follows. For Major General of the first division—Appleton Howe had 30, and was chosen. For Major General of the second division—Benjamin Adams had 21, and was chosen. For Major General of the third division—Gardner Dickinson had 30, and was chosen.

In the House. There was no discussion of importance in the house to-day.

On motion of Mr. Allen of Northfield, the bill to exempt laborers wages from attachment under the trustee process was taken up and placed among the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of Rowe, it was ordered that the committee on Roads and Bridges consider the expediency of so amending the 13th§ of the 14th chapter of the Rev. Statutes, as to give greater powers to juries, in relation to roads which may be laid out near, and parallel to the dividing line of counties.

Mr. Bradburn's Anti-slavery Report was taken up, and after a long discussion accepted.

The Resolve reducing the pay of the Clerks came up for a 3d reading, but after a spirited discussion upon it the house adjourned, pending the question of recommitting it, at about two o'clock.

Bear Caught.---A Man Killed.

On Monday last, Mr. John C. Clark, and James Owen, while chopping cord wood, about two miles from the centre of this village, on what is called the old Hitchburn road, were suddenly attacked by four large bears, and melancholy to relate, Mr. Owen was killed in the encounter by being squeezed to death by one of the bears.—The bear approached him, and Mr. Owen raised his axe to strike him a blow, but the bear by a side movement with one of his paws, knocked it from his hand, and of course did not receive the blow. He then sprung upon Mr. O. and took him between his four paws, carrying him some distance, squeezing him so tight as to prevent him from using his arms, and precluding the possibility of an attempt to frighten the bear by his cries. The bear only dropped him, on being found by his companion, whose cries, added to the swinging of his hat, frightened him. The bear made his escape. But two of the three others, while all this was going on were killed by Mr. Clarke, who says he was perfectly calm during the whole affair, and went about the work of slaughter as he would to a day's work. The two which were killed were despatched by a blow upon the head. They will weigh, when dressed, about four or five hundred pounds each. What caused the bears to be so numerous, and wild, is not known. They are frequently seen in this vicinity, but have never before been known to attack any body. They had probably been denned a long time, and the weather being warm for the season, came out in pursuit of something to eat.

Mr. Owen was respected by all who knew him, and has left a wife and six children. He was for many years first Selectman, and was at the time of his death Town Clerk. [Mail.

Stolen Money Found.

We learn from the Northampton Courier, that a pocket book which was stolen from the store of Messrs. Joshua Longley & Son, of Belchertown, on the evening of the 8th inst. containing five or six hundred dollars in money, was found in a vault about a week after, bereft of its contents. A young man who occupied a room in the store, a tailor, on whom suspicion rested of having committed the theft was arrested, and on examination he confessed his guilt—restored $512, it being the greater part of the money taken, and he was bound over for trial. The young man had previously sustained a good character.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Eleven Days Later from England.

The steamship Columbia, 15 1-2 days from Liverpool, arrived in this port on Thursday morning. She brings Liverpool papers of the fifth and London papers of the fourth instant.

The London Globe says—

The Queen, Prince Albert and the Court, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle on the 23d ult. where it is expected they will remain till after the middle of the present month, when the Queen will probably open Parliament in person on the 26th inst.

The Court went into mourning on the 20th ult. on account of the Queen's great aunt, the Dowager Princess of Reuss Koestritz.

An unusually terrific storm of thunder and lightning visited the metropolis on the 3d inst. accompanied by a fall of hail stones. The spire of a church in Surry was struck by the fluid, and was entirely destroyed. Some other damage was done by this storm.

The mill of Roberts, Brothers, in Huddersfield, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 13th ult., loss £15,000.

Considerable excitement and alarm have prevailed at Newport, in consequence of a fresh Chartist agitation in that place. A large meeting was held on New Year's Day by the Chartists, but was unattended with any serious results.

It is now ascertained that Her Majesty's ship Fairy with a crew of forty-five men on board, was lost off the coast of Suffolk during a heavy storm on the 13th of November last.

During the last week in the past year there were upwards of 20 fires in London, but none of them were of a serious nature, with the exception of a sugar-house belonging to Messrs. Goodhart, whose loss is stated to have been £25,000.

Sam Scott, the American diver, has attracted thousands of spectators by his extraordinary dives into the Thames from the London bridges.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The intelligence received by extraordinary express from Marseilles, for which we are indebted to a late edition of the Herald, confirms the report of Sir R. Stopford's refusal to confirm the convention entered into by Commodore Napier with the Pacha, on the ground of Commodore Napier's having exceeded his commission.

The disappointment and excitement from such an interruption to the progress of pacification will be greatly diminished, if not altogether readily acceded to terms proposed by Sir R. Stopford through Captain Fanshawe, his flag-captain, in the name and by the authority of the British government, acting upon the Treaty of July in behalf of the four Powers.

The Pacha wrote a letter to the Sultan, couched in terms expressive of the unqualified submission; engaging to restore the Turkish fleet, and finally to evacuate Syria. This letter was confided to Capt. Fanshawe, who proceeded with it to Marmorice, where Admiral Stopford awaited his return.

RETREAT OF IBRAHIM PACHA FROM SYRIA.—At the same time that Mehemet Ali learned the refusal of Admiral Stopford to ratify the treaty, he received an overland despatch from his son Ibrahim, stating that he and his entire army in two divisions, were in full retreat on Egypt. (The Pacha says it consists of 30,000 men.) They had kept together till their arrival at Mezareib, southeast of Lake Tiberias, when one column, led by himself, crossed the Jordan, and marched through the Naplaus (a dangerous route, through a hostile population,) passing between Jaffa and Jerusalem, both now in the hands of the Sultan, and pursuing the coast road to Gaza and El Arich. He expected to arrive at the former on the 11th, without baggage or provisions, each man at starting having only taken a supply for nine days. The second column was marching by the safer route, due south, through Batanæ, and the ancient territories of the Ammonites and Moabites, east of the Dead Sea.

Want of food and water will attend them; added to which they may expect to encounter the hostility of the Bedouins, whose reverence for the power and government of Mehemet Ali has been pretty well eradicated by recent events in Syria. They have commenced "making a little war" on their own account, and by the last accounts from Suez, have had the audacity to attack a caravan of the Pacha, and capture and drive off 150 camels, and to seize on a return drove of 10 donkeys, and to carry off also some of Mr. Wagborn's camels with goods, money, and passengers' luggage. The amount plundered is laid by him at £350 to £400. The Pacha announced that the next time his caravan proceeds across the desert with the Indian mail, he shall be accompanied by a guard.

CHINA. Cape of Good Hope papers contain, and we believe has not yet been made public through any other channel, an account brought by a vessel from the Mauritius to the effect that a division of the British fleet had gone up the Yellow River, and would proceed to within eighty miles of Pekin. The troops would march along the banks, in order to secure the passage which is represented as very circuitous. Unfortunately we have no date given with this piece of information. The Canton river was effectually blockaded.

RUMORS OF THE OCCUPATION OF PEKIN BY THE BRITISH. The Liverpool Times of the 29th ult. says:—The Dutch mail which arrived in London on Saturday, brought accounts from St. Petersburg confirmatory of the previous reports of the occupation of Pekin by the English forces. We understand that several letters have been received in Liverpool, mentioning this report as current and generally believed in the Russian capital when the last accounts came off. The following is an extract from a letter on this subject, received by one of the first houses in Liverpool yesterday, and with which we have been favored:—

LONDON, Saturday.—The letters from St. Petersburg by to-day's Dutch boat, repeat that Count Nesselrode had received despatches from Kiakta, dated 13th September, mentioning that a report prevailed there that Pekin had been taken by the English, and texas had advanced at Petersburg from 15 to 20 per cent. which looks as if the report was believed to be true.

FRANCE. The Paris papers of Thursday are chiefly occupied with the budget of the minister of finances. The extraordinary expenses of the year are estimated to exceed £52,640,000 sterling; the income is £46,480,000; the deficiency £6,160,000. The Paris papers make few comments on the state of financial matters.

The Constitutionnel, quoting a letter from Lemberg, in Gallicia, states that "the Russian government has allowed the Austrian to purchase 15,000 horses for its cavalry in the Ukraine, the Prussian 10,000, and the Wurtemburg and Bavarian 6,000 each. Agents for these governments are now in the Ukraine, waiting for the great fairs of Berelyezew, Balka, and Romno.

SPAIN. The Madrid papers of the 23d Dec. state that the Duke of Victory was sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to leave his house. He has declared himself in favor of accepting the mediation of England in the quarrel with Portugal; but it was not certain that the other members of the regency would consent to it.

GERMANY. *Frankfort*, Dec. 27. Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, and the festivities of the season, all is here in motion. The Upper Rhine is quite closed, so that it is passed on foot, and the bridges are everywhere broken up between Manheim and Cologne. On the 16th and 17th inst. the thermometer marked even here, 15 deg. of Reaumur, or two deg. below the freezing point of Fahrenheit's thermometer. In Stuttgard they had 17 deg. and at Munich in the night, 19 deg. Still you see nothing but drilling of troops, and breaking in of horses for the cavalry and artillery. At Ludwigsburg the preparations are advancing rapidly, and by the second week in February, as I stated in my last the troops are to be ready to march.

What the immediate objects of these armaments is, remains veiled in mystery, and the German papers are not even allowed to conjecture their extent.

GREECE. Advices from Athens of the ultimo state that the discomfiture of Mehemet Ali had disappointed the government of Greece which, expecting that the Pacha would have opposed a greater resistance, intended to avail itself of the embarrassments of the Ottoman empire to add a portion of Thessaly to the Hellenic kingdom. Much discontent prevailed, particularly among the Hydriots and Spezziots, who threatened to quit their islands and place themselves under the Turkish rule.

Municipal Court.

Sarah Manning was sentenced on four indictments for stealing property, on which she pleaded guilty, to two years in the House of Correction to be put in the the Hospital of that institution.

Isaac Jackson, a second comer, from the State Prison, for additional sentence, pleaded that the information was correct, but he denied the right of the Commonwealth to impose additional punishment.

His Counsel stated the case thus. In 1829 Jackson was convicted of stealing a bag and bushel of rye, of the value of $1,50. At the same term he was convicted of stealing a turkey of the value of 50 cents. For these offences he was sentenced 18 months to the State Prison and six months to the common jail.

Having served his time out, in 1833 he was convicted of stealing an axe, valued $1, and a watch seal out of a building, valued at $7 15 cents. The Court, in sentencing him for these offences, very erroneously took into consideration the former offences, and put on a sentence of *four years* in the State Prison. Thus for stealing property to the value of $3,87, he has suffered six years imprisonment.

The Court without hesitation decided that the Commonwealth ought not to take any thing by the information. Jackson is therefore to be discharged at the expiration of his present sentence.

Erastus Plumley, a third comer in the State Prison, made the same plea as Jackson, but was not successful, and an additional sentence was imposed of seven years imprisonment after the expiration of his present sentence.

George Wilde, a fourth comer in the State Prison, was also sentenced seven years imprisonment in addition to his present sentence.

Six indictments against Joseph Hart, for stealing cloak, coats, &c. from the Exchange Coffee House, Tremont House, and New England Coffee House, were continued to next term for trial.

Police Court.

Six young men were brought up for being partially intoxicated and making great disturbance in the streets on Saturday night last. They were fined $2 each and a share of the costs for their folly.

Patrick M'Callock for going home intoxicated and throwing the clothes over the floor that his wife had been washing and ironing during the week; sent to the House of Correction for three months.

Mrs. Margaret Hannah Smith was complained of for keeping a tippling shop and was bound over in the sum of $50 for her appearance at the Municipal Court for trial.

Mary Francis, a daughter of the late chief of the Penobscott Indians, for being a common drunkard, sent to the House of Correction for six months.

Samuel Smedley, for robbing a hen-roost, fined $2 and costs.

A complaint was entered against a lad by the name of Francis Gill, about 15 years of age, for being drunk; he pleaded guilty and was fined $1 and costs.

Nicholas Andrews, a Swede by birth, for being intoxicated and assaulting a man by the name of Sweet, was sent to the House of Correction for four months.

Elizabeth Haley, a woman of common notoriety belonging in New Guinea, was sent six months to the House of Correction.

John Hamer, a vagabond and common drunkard, sent six months to the House of Correction.

Ira Sampson and Joseph Thomas were arraigned on Wednesday by officer Tallant, and charged with conspiring to defraud and cheat one Samuel Ellis out of $10 in money. They have have two or more balls which are hollow, some of which contain some little article, such as pieces of money, and others entirely empty. Bets are made and by the assistance of confederates the balls are changed, and thus those who are foolish enough to bet, loose their money. They were required to give sureties in $100 each, for their appearance from day to day, for examination.

Recovery.

A Dr. Brady, and three men, named Purnell, Straye, and Carman, the latter a mail stage driver, have been arrested at Uniontown, Pa., on the robbers of the great western mail, in November and December, $10,000, in notes, have been found in a hay-mow near the Doctor's residence, and lots of remains of mail bags, &c., in his own house. In the stable were also found $8,000 in bank notes.

The stage driver (Carman) was suspected, because the robberies always occurred on the day when he had charge of the coach through Uniontown. He confessed and gave the names of his accomplices.

It seems that it was his practice when the mail bags were changed from one coach to another at Uniontown, to leave the New York mails in the old coach, which was then driven under a shed near the stable, and left there until night. As soon as it was found to be safe, these mails were secretly conveyed to the house of Dr. Brady, where they were rifled of their contents.—This Brady is a practitioner of medicine, of considerable wealth, and great notoriety in that region of the country.

Judge Irving has fixed the bail of Dr. Brady at $100,000—$50,000 on his own part and $25,000 in two sureties each.

Piracy.

The British brig Royal Albert, arrived at Demerara Nov. 23d, from Port Medway, had been boarded by a Spanish piratical schooner, and robbed of all the money she had on board. The Advertiser states that the ship Saxon, Captain Mansfield, from this port (Nov. 16th) at Jamaica, when in the vicinity of Bermuda, saw in chase of a brig a low raking schooner, painted black, which soon overhauled the brig, sailed round her, and boarded her. They were together about an hour, when Captain Mansfield being certain that the schooner was a pirate, mustered his passengers, which with the ship's company numbered about 75 men, armed them with muskets, fowling pieces, &c. and got the two six pounders belonging to the ship ready for action. He then run up the United States ensign, and fired one of his guns, when the piratical vessel immediately left the brig, and crowded all sail to the eastward. The brig stood west. The above date and vicinity agree with those of the Royal Albert.

SUDDEN DEATH. A Coroner's inquest was held this morning on the body of Charles G. Patter, a steady, industrious, laboring man, who had been for some years in the employ of John Gulliver, in this city. He was seen in Mr. G.'s store at a few minutes before 9 o'clock this morning, apparently quite well. In a short time afterwards, a person entered and found him dead. There were no marks of violence on his person. The jury returned a verdict, that he came to his death from some cause to the jury unknown. [Mercantile Journal of Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Dreadful Death.

In the Crawford Statesman of Thursday last, is stated that Major J. Webster of "Penn ine," was killed in the following dreadful manner:—He was attending the distillery of Mr. olcomb, and on the morning of the 20th ult. ent to the mill to do some grinding. The water-wheel, which was 18 feet in diameter, was ogged with ice, and after an ineffectual attempt start the mill, by letting on the water, he raced the spur wheel and went into the wheel ouse to cut away the ice; while engaged in doing this, the bracing gave way, and the wheel ddenly started, precipitating Mr. Webster into e wheel upon the rough ice frozen upon the ling. In this situation, dashed about by the rapid otion of the wheel, he continued for about or 30 minutes, when his cries were heard, and was rescued from his dreadful situation, but such a bruised and mangled condition that he ly survived in great agony about 10 hours.—r. Webster was esteemed as a citizen—was but years of age, and has left a wife and a family young children to mourn his loss.

Late and Important from Texas.

The fast running steamship Neptune, Captain ollins, arrived from Galveston, bringing dates om that city up to the 3d inst.

The news from the frontier, if true, is highly portant. A letter has been received at Austin om San Antonio which declares positively that is the intention of the Mexican Government to ade Texas. According to the letter the loan $3,000,000 lately obtained by Mexico is to be pended as follows: $2,000,000 towards purasing and arming two steamships to act against e Texian navy; the balance to be applied in rrying on operations by land; Gen. Arista to ve command of the invaders. His first object to take possession of Goliad and San Antonio, d then propositions will be made to the Texian overnment, which of course the latter will not cept.

Robbery and Arrest.

On Friday night last the office of Z. Collins ee, Esq. Baltimore, was entered and robbed of 450, besides two valuable seals and a silver uff box. $15,000 in stocks were not taken, as e thief knew them to be *below par*—probably aryland Bank Stock, which at this time is worth st nothing inthe estimation of honorable, busiss men.

The police were informed of the robbery, and ortly after arrested a man by the name of Wilam Simmes, from whom a great portion of the oney was recovered, together with the box and als. He was committed for trial.

An intelligent Englishman, a few days since, ent to one of our fashionable livery stables, d ordered a horse and sleigh, for the purpose a ride. While one of the men was harnessg the horse, the keeper of the stable said Put in that buffalo"—the meaning of which r Yankee readers will understand, without exanation. The terrified Englishman exclaimed, No, no, no, I want a *horse*." The order to *t in the buffalo* was repeated, when the gentlean declared, in an agony of excitement, that would not undertake to drive a buffalo, nor k his life with any such wild animal in a igh, but would have a horse or nothing. His rm was at length alleviated by seeing the *ffalo skin* placed in the sleigh to protect him m the cold. [Courier.

Two citizens of Indiana, on their way to New leans with a flat boat, landed somewhere in kansas, on account of bad weather, and left e boat, taking with them their guns, intending take a few hours hunt. They soon got into a ry heavy cane-break, and after turning round few times, were unable to follow back their ck. So they continued lost for four days and ghts, travelling through a deep snow in a heavy ne-break, without fire, or a mouthful to eat.—ey were found in a most piteous and wretched ndition, one of them insensible to his misery, d the other barely able to walk. The most e one of them has come home, with his limbs ten, and with the loss of [illegible] of his toes.

Case of the Tigris. We learn from the vertiser that four seamen who were brought me in the brig Tigris and were discharged, ve commenced actions against Henry S. Jackn, midshipman of the British brig of war Water itch, who had them in custody, for a trespass bringing them home in custody. They have d their damages at $4000. Mr. Jackson was ested on Saturday night, and to prevent his mediate commitment, Mr. Grattan, the Engh Consul, became his surety in the sum of 000. [Transcript.

The Keene, N. H., Sentinel says: "A most lancholy event occurred near the Paper Mill llage in Alstead. Miss Caroline Murphy, of daughter of Mr. William Murphy, aged 17,in mpany with a young man, in a wagon, was owned. In passing the current in the hollow, fore entering on the bridge, the wagon was set and the young lady was carried down the eam. Her remains were found the next day, below, having passed three different dams.—e young man was rescued by assistance which s at hand.

Beauties of Legislation. The members the Ohio Legislature late spent *ten days* in deting whether they should publish 5000 or 6000 pies of the Governor's Message, and finally cided in favor of the smaller number—thereby ving the enormous sum of five dollars and fifty nts, the price asked for the extra thousand pies! The expense of the ten day's legislan cost the people of the State the sum of six ousand three hundred dollars!

In the case of Stockton & Stokes, mail conctors, vs. Amos Kendall, tried in the Circuit urt at Washington, the jury on Tuesday renred a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 2,085 40. The damages were claimed on acunt of the long delay in the payment of plains' demand against the department, which dey was alleged to be malicious. Exceptions re taken, and the case will go to the Supreme urt for argument.

Altercation and Death. The Centrele (Md.) Sentinel of the 9th inst. says:—"Mr. homas Nevill, living in the upper part of Queen n's county, died a few days ago from a cut ross the abdomen, given to him by his father, r. Jonathan Nevill. Report says, that the son s attempting to tie his father, to inflict pernal chastisement on him, and that in defendg himself, the father cut him."

Loss of the Schooner Philenia. The orfolk Beacon of Wednesday, says: We learn m Captain Lines, of the brig Vincent, arrived this port yesterday from Turand, that the hooner Philenia, Captain Roberts, 11 days m New York, was cast away on the Northyaco—three of the crew came home in the ncent.

From the Arkansas Gazette of December 23, learn that, during the snow storm which ocred some three weeks before, six Cherokee ians were frozen to death in Beatyr's Prairie, nton county, in that State. "They were all them," the Gazette adds, "in a state of beastintoxication when they left the settlement."

The Richmond Star says there is an excitent among the slaves in Alabama, created by belief that after the 4th of March, they were be liberated by an army led on by Martin Van ren or Queen Victoria.

Mr. Benjamin Hodgdon, a citizen of Dover, s killed on Saturday last, by being run over a loaded team.

The office of Messrs. Evans & Co. No. 63 1-2 State street, was broken into on Monday night. The robbers were unable to open the safe, and the only plunder they obtained was about thirty cents in change.

The office of J. D. Diamond, No. 16 Exchange street, was also broken into on Monday night, but all the booty obtained was some old bills of broken or counterfeit banks, kept in the window for show.

A deputy sheriff in New York has recovered $50 damages of the captain of a steamboat, for carrying him off in the said boat while he was about executing a bail on board. These officers of the law are hard customers to deal with, and those get along the best who permit them to have pretty much their own way.

A Trade Item. The capital invested in printing and binding, in Maryland, is $147,130; number of men employed 376. There are 47 printing offices, and 15 binderies. There are 6 daily, 7 semi and tri-weekly, 31 weekly papers, and 7 periodicals, published in the State.

Immersion. The ordinance of baptism by immersion was administered on Saturday last, by the Pastor of the Baptist Society in Norwalk, Ct., through a hole made in the ice for the purpose, while the mercury was ranging 20 degrees below the freezing point.

Extensive Robberry. Mr. Arnold, a merchant of Westfield, Chastanque county, had upward of eleven thousand dollars stolen from his valise, when on his way to Albany. The valise was found cut open and rifled near the railroad depot at Syracuse.

Distressing Accident. The Providence Journal states that, on Saturday as the stage was proceeding to Woonsocket Falls, it capsized, and killed a small girl aged ten years, who fell underneath it. Several other passengers were considerably hurt.

Shocking Accident. A map named Peter Hart, employed in a calico printing factory near Holmesburg, Pa., had his left arm caught in the machinery on Saturday, and torn completely off. He has a wife and seven children depending on him for support.

A Vera Cruz paper, of the 24th Nov. says a violent gale about the 1st of the month, caused the entire destruction of three vessels in the port of San Blas, on the Pacific shore; two of which were Mexican, and one foreign. Five lives were lost.

Appointment by the President. Rev. Martin Parks, of Norfolk, Virginia, to be Chaplain and Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, at the Military Academy, West Point, in the place of the Rev. Jasper Adams, resigned.

Resumption. The Banks in Philadelphia resumed specie payments on the 15th. Every demand for specie was promptly met, and "heaps of dollars are still lying on their counters waiting for customers."

Claims upon Mexico. The Secretary of State has given notice to persons having claims upon the Mexican Government to present the necessary evidence at the Department in Washington.

Population of the United States.—There are 17,000,000 inhabitants in this country. In twenty-eight states and territories there are 15,755,843. Kentucky and Florida to hear from.

It is said that there are proposals for loans in London to the tune of four hundred millions—namely, three hundred and eighty millions foreign, and twenty millions British.

Another Bank Failure. Pittsburg papers mention a report that the Gallipolis Bank, Ohio, has failed. Its paper was selling in Cincinnati at 40 per cent discount.

Accident. A man was crushed to death lately at New Orleans, and another severely injured, while in a small boat, by two vessels coming in collision.

Wheat and Flour. The price of wheat has advanced to 50 cents per bushel at the mills in Zanesville, Ohio. Flour is retailing at $3,00 per barrel.

Munificent. David Leavitt, Esq. of Brooklyn, on Sunday subscribed $25,000 towards increasing the fund of the New York Theological Seminary.

Killed Him. A man named Pumfrey, beat out the brains of one named Gilmore, near Dry River, Pa., in a drunken frolic, last Saturday.

Lightning. Anstey, the poet, says that the reason why young ladies are afraid of lightning is, that their hearts are made of steel.

Fire. A fire occurred in Cincinnati on the 11th inst. which destroyed property to the amount of $7000—it was insured.

Mr. Benjamin Hodgdon, a citizen of Dover, was killed on Saturday last, by being run over by a loaded team.

Sale of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday,

By Stephen Brown.

800 Shares	South Bank, 81½ a 83¾ per cent.
5 "	Bank of Norfolk, Roxbury, $16¾ per sh.
20 "	Merchants' Bank, 2¾ a 2⅞ per ct. adv.
29 "	Market Bank, $61½ per sh.
96 "	Western Railroad, $83¾ per share.
6 "	Eastern Railroad, 2¾ per ct. adv.
2 "	Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company, 99¾ a par.
18 "	Methuen Manufacturing Co. $600 a 660 per sh.
1 "	Nashua Manufacturing Co., $600 per sh.
1 "	Lowell Manufacturing Co., 4½ adv.
10 "	East Boston Company, $11½ per share.
12 "	Tremont Theatre, $17¾ per share.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Albert A. Pierce to Miss Mary K. Stevens; Mr. Charles R. Parks, of Weymouth, to Miss Rebecca E. Montgomery, of Boston; Mr. Samuel Johnston to Miss Margaret B. McCarty, both of Milton.

In Watertown, Mr. Wm. Gay, of W. to Miss Rozella M. Newton, of Dixfield, Me.

In St. Louis, 29th ult. Mr. Edward B. Child, of Selma, Missouri, formerly of Roxbury, Mass. to Miss Ann D. Buckley, of St. Louis.

In Scituate, 10th inst, Capt. Joel L. Manson to Miss Mary Jenkins, all of S.

In South Royalston, Jan 7, by Rev. Mr. Peckham, Oliver Prescott, Esq. of Jeffrey, N. H. to Miss Phebe C. Brown.

In Leominster, Mr. Thomas C. Stearns, merchant, of Springfield, to Miss Julia A. Chase, daughter of Mr. George Chase, of Leominster.

In Shirley, Mr. Nathan Holden to Miss Adeline Page.

In Keene, N. H. 7th inst. Mr. Wm. Prentiss, of Grafton, Mass. to Miss Eliza A. Chase, of K.

DEATHS.

In Framingham, on Monday last, Mrs. Polly Phipps, wife of Mr. Sylvanus Phipps, aged 44.

In South Brookfield, 14th inst. Mrs. Mary Richardson, 85.

In Charlestown, 19th inst. Caroline Augusta, wife of Mr. W. J. Farnsworth, and daughter of the late Capt. James Sparrell, of Scituate, 32.

In Brighton, 19th inst. Louisa, daughter of Emery Willard, 2 years.

In Macon, Georgia, 3d inst. Mrs. Eliza S. Davis, 32, wife of Mr. Charles Davis, Jr. and daughter of Jonathan Dorr, Esq. of Roxbury, Mass.

In Havana, 30th ult. Mr. John M. Whidden, about 40, formerly a merchant of Mobile. Mr. W. was a native of Massachusetts.

In Danvers, Mrs. Leafy, wife of William Francis, 59.

In Newport, R. I. 11th inst. Capt. Asa Gates, 86, a revolutionary pensioner; same day, at the Marine Hospital, Mr. James Haskins, of Plymouth, Mass. 47.

In Charlestown, 14th inst. Mr. Moses Parker, 43.

In East Cambridge, on Wednesday morning, Mrs Maria L., wife of Mr. Isaac Seaver, 21.

In Dorchester, 13th inst. Mrs. Harriet, wife of Bradish Billings, Esq. 56.

In South Weymouth, on Tuesday, 12th inst. Col. Thomas Vinson, in the 85th year of his age.

In Wilkinsonville, (Sutton,) Jan. 1, Mrs. Vashti A. wife of Laroy Litchfield, and daughter of Caleb Chase, 21.

In Bolton, Nov. 30th, Capt. Jonas Welch, a revolutionary soldier, 87.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending January 16, 27; Males, 16; Females, 11; Stillborn, 3. Of consumption, 5, long fever, 2, fits, 2, dropsy, 2, dropsy on the brain, 2, infantile, 1, typhus fever, 2, cancer, 1, child-bed, 1, delirium tremens, 1, inflammation of the lungs, 2, intemperance, 1, croup, 1, gout, 1, old age, 1, burn, 1.

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Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscriptions.

Notice to Subscribers.

I am informed that my agent gave some Subscribers to understand that he was coming round to collect, and that the price would be but two dollars whenever he should call. My agent did very wrong in making such statements. It was without my knowledge or consent that such were made. I wish to inform all such that two dollars will be received for the last year's subscription if sent immediately to this office free of expense. My terms are $2 in advance. If payment is delayed beyond six months (at which time all subscriptions are considered due) 2 50 will be charged. I don't wish to be understood that I am precise to a day or a week, or even a month, as regards the advance pay, but I do wish to be understood that if an account runs over the usual time, and I have to send a collector after it, I shall invariably charge 2 50. Subscribers will see by the article above that by handing their money to the Postmaster, he will send it here free of expense.

All payments will be expected in future at this office. OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

The call for back numbers has been so great that we shall not be able to furnish them hereafter.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Jan. 23.

Coals. The dealers in Anthracite have been induced to advance their prices about $1 per ton since the news of the late freshet in Pennsylvania, but as there is a large supply of Nova Scotia and English Coals in market, being not far from 6000 chaldrons, exclusive of the quantity held by the agent of Cunard's steam packets, and as the stock of Anthracite is believed to be fully ample to meet the expected calls for the season, any great advance of prices is not likely to be sustained. The quantity in the hands of dealers at the close of the year 1840, was 14,500 tons Red Ash, and 5,500 tons White Ash; at the same period the year preceding, the stock on hand was 30,000 tons, and on the first of April following, there remained in the hands of dealers 12,000 tons. The imports of Anthracite the last year were 69,550 tons; the year preceding, 90,485 do. Some parcels have changed hands from one dealer to another, at $9 a 9½ per ton, taken on the wharf. The auction sales have been for Sydney, $8½, Newcastle, $10, and Cannel, $12 per chaldron.

Coffee. There have been no very important operations since our last review; prices are steadily maintained, and the stock has been slightly increased; sales consist of 400 bags St. Domingo, at 9¼; 500 do do, 9½c, and one or two parcels 9½c; 300 bags Java, 13½c, [illegible] common do, 12½c, Laguayra, [illegible] per lb, 6 mos cr.

Fish. There have been further sales of small Fish for the Cuba market, at $2 75 per qtl, and some parcels are held at a higher price; sales large Bank, 2 62½ a 2 67 do; cargo sales of Bay Chaleur at 2 62 a 2 67 per qtl; Hake, 1 33 a 1 41 do do; 100 bbls Halifax No. 2 Mackerel, 13 25 per bbl, cash.

Hides. The market is quite unsettled, and prices altogether nominal. The important news that the blockade of Buenos Ayres had ceased, and the port was again open to commerce, will have a very material effect on future prices. Large supplies, it is expected, will be received before the spring trade commences, and sales to arrive could now be made only at a considerable decline on late quotations.

Hops. Moderate sales of Massachusetts inspection, 35 a 37c per lb, and of the growth of 1838, at 18c per lb.

Iron. Small sales of PSI Old Sable at $105 per ton, 6 mos. The article is held by some importers at $110 per ton, and little in market.

Molasses. The market has been very dull throughout the week, and prices are nominally the same as last reported. A cargo of Cuba tart, about 300 hhds, was sold to a distiller at 19½c; 100 do do 19¾c, 6 mos; 200 do Sweet, 20 a 21c; new crop do 22c, 6 mos; 12 hhds Neuvitas, sold by auction at 25c per gallon, 4 mos cr.

Provisions. But little doing, and prices are without much change. Sales Lard, 9 a 9½c per lb, for shipping.

Sugar. Since our last report, about 1000 boxes Cuba brown have been sold for refining, at 7¾ a 8c per lb, and a few taken by the trade, 7¾ a 8¼c, 6 mos cr. Nothing doing in white beyond the usual demand.—Sales by auction of 44 hhds New Orleans, 6 60 a 7 75 per 100 lbs, 4 mos cr; 9 do do, $6½ a 6¾c per lb; 50 hhds advertised, balance withdrawn.

Tea. The demand is very limited, but prices continue firm.

Wool. There have been but few operations since the last report, and prices for most descriptions have sustained but little change. The market is likely to be more extensively supplied with coarse Foreign, now that the blockade of Buenos Ayres is removed.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, Jan. 23. Flour. The business throughout the week has been extremely limited—nothing has been done for export, and but little for the country trade. Dealers seem determined not to increase their stocks, and sales to any great extent could not be effected without a considerable reduction from present asking rates. We learn of no sales of Genesee below 5 28 a 5 31¼, and Ohio, 5 12½ per bbl, cash. A lot of fancy brands, to arrive, was sold yesterday at 5 37½ per bbl.

Grain. The market has been very dull throughout the week, and the stock is considerably increased by further arrivals. The mild state of the weather has had a very sensible effect on the minds of dealers, who have manifested but little disposition to operate, except at reduced prices. The transactions consist of two cargoes North Carolina, at about 54c; 3000 bushels Rappahannock white, 54c; a cargo of 6000 bushels yellow flat, 55c, free of wharfage; 1000 do do, 55c; 10,000 bushels Southern Oats, 34 a 37c per bushel.—The market closes dull, at the reduced quotations.

The quantity of Corn arrived at this port during the year ending 31st Dec. 1840, is—

1840,	1,834,861 bushels.
1839,	1,607,492 "
1838,	1,974,038 "
1837,	1,725,436 "
1836,	1,672,251 "
1835,	948,115 "
OATS.	
1840,	472,296 "
1839,	439,140 "
1838,	443,657 "
1867,	405,178 "
1836,	351,197 "
1835,	354,113 "

New York, Jan. 20. Flour. Ohio, both flat and round hoop, has become scarce, and we know of but little, if any of the former now to be had at less than $5, or of the latter below 5 12½; about 500 bbls New York (round hoop) have been taken at $5; 500 Brandywine at 5 50; 500 Georgetown, 5 12½, all for export and for cash; Southern Rye Flour is selling at 3 37½.

Grain. For Wheat, Rye and Barley, the demand is limited, and we have no sales to report. Northern Oats, 41 a 42c; Jersey, 31 a 35c; Southern, 30 a 33c; a sale of 2 600 bushels of Southern yellow to go East at 58 a 60c measure; 400 do for distilling (not delivered,) 7c weight; 3000 Long Island for distilling, 56c delivered.

Hay—The supplies continue moderate; sales loose, by the load were made at 75 a 87½c per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. Flour. Receipts continue light with a moderate export demand; sales of 850 bushels Penn. at 4 75.

Grain. Broad St. sales of Penn. Wheat at 98c per bushel; in store, Southern, held at 90c; nothing doing in Corn or Oats, and prices are stationary.

Baltimore, Jan. 15. Flour. We note a slight improvement in price and demand for Howard St. On Thursday a demand sprung up for shipment, and sales to a considerable extent were made at 4 56¼, which has left the stock now in market for sale quite light—Holders are now asking 4 62½, but we are not advised of any transactions at that rate. A sale of 500 bbls new Howard St. white wheat family Flour for shipment at 5 50 full. Holders firm for City Mills at 4 62½; stock light.

Grain. Sales several parcels Maryland red Wheat at 90c for prime. Prime Pennsylvania, if here, would now bring about 90c. Corn—Sales of Maryland yellow, afloat, at 50c for good shipping parcels, and Maryland white at 48c. A parcel of old Pennsylvania yellow sold at 54c. Oats—10,000 bushels sold to a Government agent at 33c; a sale of Maryland, afloat, at 35c.

Alexandria, Jan. 16. Flour—We continue to quote the wagon price 4 25; considerable sales have been made from stores at 4 37½. It cannot now be bought at less than 4 50.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12. Considerable quantities of produce have been exported, but this has been done on account of former arrangements, and has had no effect on present prices. Hogs are in limited supply, and vary from 3 50 to $4 per cwt. As for Pork, scarcely any thing is doing in it; a limited sale of prime has been made at $9 a barrel, and we alter our quotations accordingly. Flour has fallen considerably, and probably will fall yet lower, if the present weather continues another week, and thus admit of imports by canal. A purchase of 1000 bbls City Mills was readily effected yesterday at 3 50 per bbl. The river is still rising, but slowly, and has now upward of twenty feet water in the channel. The ice is almost cleared off, leaving as good navigation as could be desired. The Canal here will be quite open by to-morrow.

Liverpool, Jan. 4. The change of wind has brought up several Grain cargoes during the last two or three days, including 9000 quarters of Wheat from the English coast, (nearly all free foreign, from London,) with 9000 quarters of Oats and 14,790 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland. American Flour, free has sustained late rates, but has been rather slow of sale, the best marks of the United States at 36s, Canadian at 35 to 36s per bbl. A little United States has been sold, in bond, for export, at 26s per bbl.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½ a	.. 50
Turnips, half peck	6 a	.. 8
Carrots, per bush	.. a	.. 50
Beets, per bush	50 a	.. 60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½ a	.. 3
" " per bushel	50 a	.. 62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	3 a	.. 4
Cauliflowers, each	12 a	.. 25
Parsley, hf. peck	50 a	.. 62
Celery, per root	6 a	.. 12½
Cabbages, each	4 a	.. 6
Horseradish, per lb	8 a	.. 10

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	50 a	.. 75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50 a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00 a	2 50
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00 a	.. ..
Cranberries, per bush	1 75 a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20 a	.. 25
Lemons, per dozen	17 a	.. 20
Oranges, do do	25 a	.. 50
Dried Apples, do do	4 a	.. 5
Walnuts, per bushel	.. a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	2 00 a	2 50
Beans, dried white, pr bush	2 00 a	2 25

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17 a	.. 22
[illegible]	18 a	.. 20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7 a	.. 9
" four meal	5 a	.. 7
Eggs, per dozen	.. a	.. 25
Beef, per lb	6 a	.. 12½
Do Corned	6 a	.. 8
Do Smoked	.. a	.. 12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9 a	.. 10
Pork, whole hogs	5 a	.. 6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9 a	.. 10
Pork, Fresh	6 a	.. 8
" Salted	8 a	.. 9
Hams, Boston, per lb	10 a	.. 12½
Do. Western, do do	.. a	.. ..
Lard, best, per lb	9 a	.. 10
Do Western, per keg	.. a	.. ..
Tripe, per lb	8 a	.. 10
Pigs Feet, per lb	.. a	.. 8
Veal	6 a	.. 8
Whole Calves	4 a	.. 6
Chickens, per lb	8 a	.. 10
Turkeys, pr lb	8 a	.. 10
Pigeons, per dozen	.. a	.. ..
Mutton, per lb	4 a	.. 12
Lamb, per lb	4 a	.. 8

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	.. a	.. ..
Pernambuco, dry salted	.. a	.. ..
Rio Grande	.. a	.. ..
St. Salvador	.. a	.. ..
Maranham	.. a	.. ..
California	.. a	.. ..
West-Indian	12 a	.. 13
African	13 a	.. 15
Green, slaughtered	5¼ a	.. 5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75 a	1 30
Do. do do light	.. a	.. ..
Do. dry	75 a	1 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00 a	.. ..
" " white, " "	10 00 a	.. ..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	.. a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do,	.. a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush,	1 37 a	1 50
" " American, do do,	.. a	.. ..
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	12 a	.. 13
" Southern, do do	.. a	.. ..
" Foreign, do do	.. a	.. 12
" White Dutch, per lb,	28 a	.. 30
" Lucerne, or French,	33 a	.. ..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	4 00 a	.. ..
Red Top, bushel	.. a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70 a	.. 75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50 a	.. ..
Millet, do	2 00 a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25 a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	9 00 a	9 50
Peach Orchard, do do,	.. a	10 00
Peach Mountain, do do,	.. a	10 00
Coke, per chaldron,	.. a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	32 a	.. 37
Eastern Wood, per cord,	.. a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	— — a	5 00
Country do, do do,	7 00 a	8 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	30 a	.. 32
do country do	27 a	.. 29
Baltimore city tannage	29 a	.. 30
do dry hide	23 a	.. 25
New York red, light	24 a	.. 25
do do, middling	22 a	.. 23
do do, overweight	.. a	.. ..
Boston do, slaughter	22 a	.. 23
do dry hide	21 a	.. 22
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,	.. a	.. 24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	35 a	.. 37
" " " ½ "	36 a	.. 40
" " " ¾ "	44 a	.. 46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43 a	.. 46
No. 1, Lambs',	37 a	.. 42
No. 2, "	26 a	.. 30
No. 3, "	18 a	.. 21

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	33 a	.. 35
2d do do do	.. a	.. ..

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80 a	.. 90
Camden,	75 a	.. 80
L'Etang, St. George Co's,	.. a	.. ..
white lump,	1 12 a	1 25
do do 2d quality	.. a	1 00
do do common	75 a	.. 80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50 a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	.. a	.. ..
Good Country, per hundred,	80 a	.. 90
Straw	45 a	.. 50

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 50 a	2 75

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Jan. 18. At market, 210 Beef Cattle, 1100 Sheep, and 100 Stores.

Prices—Beef Cattle—About half the Beef Cattle were purchased on Saturday some of which were resold to-day at an advance, and the sales were quite unequal. We quote a few extra at $6 50; first quality, $6 a 6 25; second quality, 5 50 a $6; third quality, 4 50 a 5 25.

Sheep—Lots were sold at $1 75, 2 25, $3, 3 50, and $4.

Swine—None at market.

New York, Jan. 18. Beeves—The demand for Beef Cattle was active, at an advance of 50c per 100 lbs; 740 head were sold at 7 a $9, averaging $8; the supply reached 790 head, including 250 left over from last week, 70 from the South, and 470 from this State; Cows—There were 78 milch Cows offered, and 72c sold at $20 a $30, and $38 each.

Sheep—All offered, (say 1060 head) were disposed of at an advance from the prices of last week; the prices obtained were $3, $4, $5 and $7 each, according to quality.

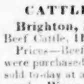
Baltimore, Jan. 18. There was a good supply of Beef Cattle in market to-day, the offerings at the drove yards amounting to about 350 head; we quote the extreme prices at 5 50 a $8 per 100 lbs for inferior to superior quality. The average sales of those of good quality were about 6 50; about 200 head were taken by the city butchers, and 100 driven North by the drovers. Live Hogs are selling at 5 75 for prime quality.

Straw Braid Wanted.

5.000 yards of **Nice Straw Braid** wanted by E. A. & G. CLARK, for which the highest price will be paid in goods, at the lowest cash prices.

Framingham, Jan. 23, 1841. 1w

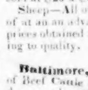
Farm for Sale.

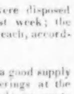


SITUATED in the town of Medway, on the road leading from the Factory Village to Holliston, and about one mile from the former place. Said **Farm** contains about 35 acres of mowing and pasture lands, well watered with springs, and well fenced, principally with stone wall. The buildings are almost new, consisting of a **House,** 32 by 28, well finished, a **Barn,** 20 by 30, a **Carpenter's Shop,** 20 by 14. The whole will be sold low, and payment made easy. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. DAVID CLARKE.

jan23—4w

Farm and Tavern.





FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

William A. Holland,

Importer of Hardware and Cutlery,

15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Brass Kettles, Brass Fire Setts, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Tea Trays, Coffee Mills, Gridirons, Hollow Ware, &c. &c. House furnishing and Building materials, generally at the lowest prices for cash.

jan16—4t

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

Boards and Plank For Sale.

A NUMBER of M. WHITE PINE BOARDS, from three fourths to one and a half inches thick, suitable for **Doors, Windows, Blinds, Sashes, &c.,** at Mr. S. N. Cutler's Saw Mill in Framingham, adjoining the railway, some of them very wide. Also, a quantity of **Partition Plank.** The whole or a part will be sold as may suit purchasers, for cash or credit. Enquire of Mr. Cutler, at the Mill, or of the Subscriber in Sherburne.

dec12—tf ISAAC WHITNEY.

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

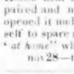
Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Swardand other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new late, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Premium Ploughs.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100,

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' **Patent Centre Draft Plough,** to which the premium of One Hundred Dollars was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

Notice.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His Grist Mill is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The Flour Mill has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

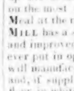
The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

Tavern and Farm For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

For Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Plympton, about 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, a **Satinet Manufactory.** The building is in excellent order, and the machinery of the most modern and improved kind. The stream on which the building is placed is a never failing one, furnishing a superabundance of water, in seasons hitherto of extreme drought, and possessing power sufficient to admit of increasing materially the capacity of the concern, if deemed expedient. Connected with the Manufactory, which is capable of making and furnishing 11 a 1200 yards Satinets per week, is a **Brick Dye House,** with all suitable appurtenances complete; also, a **new Grist Mill,** and a large **Dwelling House,** in good repair, about 100 feet front, and several acres of tillable land. The price will be moderate, and terms of sale made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER & SONS, Boston.

BOGERT & KNEELAND, New York.

dec19—2mo

Agriculturist's Furnace.

THIS article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute, that a portable, low-priced Furnace was much wanted by farmers for Boiling and Steaming Food, preparing maple sugar, and many other purposes. The Furnace resembles a six plate stove, with the top of such form as to admit the bottom of the caldron to come in contact with the fire; on the top rim is erected a series of plates which encompass the caldron as perfectly as when set in brick-work, retain the smoke and heated air while encircling the caldron and permitting its escape only through a pipe connected with the funnel. The fire place is 2 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

One Furnace will suit the different sizes of caldrons, varying from one to four barrels, by having rims or top plates to each caldron.

When used in a building, the plates extending to the edge of the caldron render it perfectly safe, as the only escape for the smoke &c. is through the funnel.

The price of the Furnace is much less than the cost of setting with brick.

Besides being portable, it may be used in any place that convenience may require.

On hand and for sale at the Farmer's Warehouse, No. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets, Boston, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.

dec12 tf

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE Cultivator's Almanac and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13.

POETRY.

[From the Worcester Palladium.]

The Saled Letter.

Ah! little missile drest in white,
With lips sealed up with nicest care,
What do ye carry round so light?
What have ye there?

Perhaps some jilt has bid ye go,
And do the faithful page's part,
To tell her one and twentieth beau,
He has her heart.

Perhaps, within your folded breast,
Ye've something for the merchant's ear;
Perhaps, a fair, polite protest,
His heart to cheer.

Or to some trembling bankrupt go,
To carry with unwelcome care,
Another wrinkle to his brow,
Where many are.

Have ye advice close folded there,
Some mother gives her wayward son?
That makes ye keep that serious air,
As on ye run?

Perhaps a secret spy thou art,
Commissioned by a cunning foe;
Unfold the secret of your heart,
Come, let it go!

What! are ye silent, mummy? well,
I could have made the best of men,
With half of this persuasion, tell
All that they ken.

Mute yet! well, mute ye still may be;
For in your silence, still ye show
A lesson worth far more to me,
Than all ye know.

The man who's modest seals his lip,
Nor boasts of secrets he may ken,
Will much less often let them slip,
Than many men. THETA.

English Grammar.

The study of the grammar of the English language has not been attended with results proportionate to the labor bestowed upon it and we are naturally led to inquire into the causes why years are so often spent upon this study without any apparent advantage to the pupil.

The construction of our language is more simple than that of almost any other, whether ancient or modern, and there seems no good reason why it may not be studied as profitably as those languages which are called learned.

Some scholars have thought our language so irregular that it could not be reduced to rule, and that all the time bestowed upon its grammar would be lost: and most of those who have endeavored to reduce it to rule have supposed it must be made to conform as nearly as possible to one of the learned languages—the Latin.

We apprehend this is one of the principal causes why our English grammars are studied with so little pleasure and profit—and why people who have studied them never think of their rules, excepting when they visit a school room.

Our language was formed on a different plan from that of the Latin, and all attempts to make its verbs conform to those of that language only serve to confuse the mere English scholar.

The fundamental principles of all languages are similar, and philologists can readily trace out their analogies; but the great majority of our English scholars have no leisure to go into a comparison of various languages, and they want some ready means of learning how to construct sentences in their native tongue in such a manner as to make them conform to the most approved English rules.

All languages have necessarily *nouns* and their *verbs*; for these two classes alone comprise all *substances* of which we speak, and describe all their *actions* or operations—and these two the *noun* and the *verb* are the only parts of speech which are absolutely necessary for a rude and uncultivated people to understand.

The *noun* is the *name* of anything of which we can converse—it embraces all ideal as well as all substantial objects,—*man, earth, air*, are nouns; and so are *righteousness, temperance, futurity*.

The *verb* is the *word* which in all languages describes the *actions* or operations of substances. The *noun* names the *actor*; the *verb* tells us what the actor *does*; and it is very evident to those who inquire into the progress of languages, that all other parts of speech were once nouns or verbs, or were formed from them.

Substances, and their *actions* or motions, first attract the attention of mankind—they are the important considerations of rude, and of cultivated man. The Indian who has learned the *names* of a few English substances, barely makes himself understood when he talks to us. If he is hungry he may say "bread!" or "meat!" and point to his mouth wide open to receive it. When he has become more acquainted with our language, he will say, "bread, *give!*"—"*want* meat." "Indian *want* meat." Here he uses *nouns* and *verbs*, and with them alone he can make known to his fellow man all the first wants of nature.

In teeching the grammar of any language, these two classes of words; *nouns* and *verbs*,—the *names* of things, and their *actions*—should be constantly presented as the leading terms in every sentence. No sentence is complete which has not some *agent, actor*, or *noun* in it, and also some *verb* which informs us what the agent *has done, is doing*, or *will do*. The first business of him who would inquire into the construction of a sentence, is to find out the *actor*, called the *nominative* case—the *naming* case. He next inquires what the nominative *does*, how it *acts*, &c., and this brings him at once to the *verb* which describes the action.

After this the learner will often find many little words interwoven nicely to define or describe more accurately the nouns, and to qualify the meaning of the verb or other words in the sentence—but he must not lose the leading idea—be must not be smothered by the multitude of smaller terms, and lose sight of the leading ones, which should serve him as a compass in a desert.

With the nouns the learner has but little difficulty. It is that little word called a *verb* which causes him trouble—that little *word* which denotes all our actions under all circumstances—it is this which troubles him *more* than all the eight or nine parts of speech into which language is usually divided!

And why all this trouble with the English verb? We have no difficulty equal to it in the Latin language; and we insist that it is the vain attempt of grammarians *to make our English verb conform* in all respects to the Latin, which causes the trouble and confusion.

The Latin verb has an active and a passive voice, and five distinct tenses in the indicative mode, all expressed by different forms or terminations of the verb; while we have no passive form to our verb, and never vary its terminations to express more than two tenses, the present and the past, though we have distinct verbs which are employed to express the future.

But we have a number of verbs, which at present are used only in connection with other verbs, and these are called auxiliaries, or helpers, and it has been supposed that they had no meaning in themselves, but were used merely to aid other verbs to form the different tenses or times—but it is found that all these were once used as principal verbs; that each one of them expressed *action*, and that each now has a distinct meaning.

By means of these few verbs grammarians have contrived to form tenses, &c. in English *to conform to Latin modes* and tenses, and in this way they have introduced a great deal of confusion into our forms of modes, tenses, and voices; and instead of three tenses—the more obvious division of time—the *present*, the *past*, and the *future*; they made six—the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the plu-perfect, the first future, and the second future.

Now we do not deny that time is subject to all these sub-divisions, and to many more, but the great question is, whether by minute sub-divisions, which the form of our verb does not require, the language is made more plain to the learner; or whether it is rendered more obscure to him than if he had never seen any rules of grammar.

We have terms enough to make many more than six tenses—Thus,

He writes—that is, this is his business generally.

He is writing—he is *now* engaged in it.

He was writing—when his friend came.

He has written—formerly.

He has been writing—just now.

He had written—before his friend came.

He had been writing—just a minute before he came.

He will write—hereafter.

He will be writing—when I call on him.

He will have written—before I call.

He will have been writing—if I call to-day.

Thus we see we can sub-divide our time by means of several verbs so as to make out *twelve* tenses instead of *six*. We use all these expressions; they each have a different meaning, and mark distinct portions of time; but is it necessary in teaching grammar to require the student to mark, to name, and to remember the names which we might affix to these forms of expression? Nay! We have a vast majority with us who say, Nay! Then show us why you need to point out to the student more names of tenses to be learned by him than the form of our own verb requires. The *form* of the Latin verb requires five tenses, and the Latins used five. We make six out of our small verb, when our *forms* require no more than three.

So much for our numerous tenses. As to *modes* most of our English grammars have five, and these divisions serve rather to confound than to instruct the scholar. We say the *indicative* mode "is the simple declaration of an action"—then *our grammars* say there is an *optative*, or *wishing* mode, and when a man declares he *can* build a house, this is not in the *indicative!* not a simple declaration of an action; but that it is embraced in the *optative* mode! Such distinctions as these are not profitable to the learner. When a man declares "he can build," he makes a simple declaration of an action, and it is therefore in the indicative mode as much as the phrase "he is able to build," "he will build, &c.," which all allow to be in the indicative.—Each implies the future, for, "he *can* build," means no more nor less than that "he *is able* to build"—and the infinitive mode always implies the future.

But in *defining verbs*—showing their nature and classing them—writers on grammar often contradict one another, and are not always consistent with themselves. Various are the definitions of the verb. Doctor Lowth, who has written philosophically on English grammar, and who has been as consistent as any writer, defines the verb as a word that signifies *to do, to be*, and *to suffer*. Others define it as a word that expresses action or being. Some declare it a word that denotes what is affirmed of things.

Most writers divide verbs into *active, passive*, and *neuter*—many divide active verbs into *transitive* and *intransitive*, because many verbs they say express a high degree of action, yet they admit no objective case after them! And among these neuter, or intransitive verbs they reckon *to run, to walk, to live, to sleep, to dream, to sit, to stand, to rain, to hail, to write*, &c., though this last is commonly marked in dictionaries as either active or neuter, depending on the circumstance of its actually having an objective case after it or not!

Woman in the Wilderness.

Woman's little world is overclouded for lack of the old familiar means and appliances. The husband goes to his work with the same axe or hoe which fitted his hand in his old woods and fields, he tills the same soil, or perhaps a far richer and more hopeful one—he gazes on the same book of nature which he has read from his infancy, and sees only a fresher and more glowing page; and he returns to his home with the sun, strong in heart, and full of self-gratulation on the favorable change in his lot. But he finds the home-bird drooping and disconsolate. She has been looking in vain for the reflection of any of the cherished features of her own dear fire-side. She has found a thousand deficiences which her rougher mate can scarce be taught to feel as evils. What cares he if the time honored cupboard is meagrely represented by a few oak boards lying on pegs, and called shelves? If tea equipage shines as it was wont—the biscuits can hardly stay on the brightly glistening plates. Will he find fault with the clay built oven, or even the tin "reflector?" His bread never was better baked. What does he want with the great old cushioned rocking chair? When he is tired he goes to bed, for he is never tired till bed-time. Women are the grumblers in Michigan, and they have some apology. Many of them have made sacrifices for which they were not at all prepared, and which detract largely from their every day stores of comfort. The conviction of good accruing on a large scale does not prevent the wearing sense of minor deprivations. [Scenes in Michigan.

British Outrages upon American Vessels.

Captain Taylor, of brig Waverly, at Philadelphia from Sierra Leone, reports—

The bark Jones, of New York, was taken possession of at St. Helena, by Her Majesty's brig Dolphin, on the 17th September last, on suspicion of being concerned in the slave trade. The captain was on shore, and would not give up his papers. The crew was then taken out, with the exception of the mate, (Mr. Davis of Salem, since dead,) and two men, a prize crew put on board and sent to Sierra Leone for trial. After laying there eight weeks, the bark was cleared, there being no proof of her being in an illegal trade. One of the crew is since dead. She is now laying here with no one to take charge of her, in charge of a ship-keeper only.—She has money and cargo on board amounting to about 10,000.

The ship Sea Mew of Salem, Captain Briant, was brought in here under charge of a prize officer and crew from her Majesty's brig Persian, taken on the south coast, on suspicion of illegal trade. The Court of Mixed Commissioners here refused to have any thing to do with the vessel, and I believe they are taking her to St. Helena to give her up again to the captain. The captain, during his stay here, was a close prisoner on board, not allowed to see nor have any communication with any one. His crew were all taken out of the ship when she was taken, except the mate and cook.

RAILROAD DISASTER. A serious accident occurred on the railroad near Vicksburg on the 24th ult. On the return of the passenger cars from Jackson, the locomotive passed over a cow, forcing it off the track, literally crushing to death Mr. Brown, superintendant of motive power, and a negro boy.

FRESHET AT THE EAST. We learn from the Bangor Whig that the Piscataquis river has broken up above Dover, and the water had risen to such a height as to carry away the bridge and mill dam at lower Dover village.

Proceedings of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13. *In the Senate*, Mr. Phelps submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay, as a part of the contingent expenses of the Senate, $500 to the order of the widow of Stephen Haight, late sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to defray the expense of placing his body in a proper manner and in a secure coffin, carefully protected, in the public vaults in the Congressional burial ground at Washington, and the expense of transportation of the body to his friends in Vermont, and its burial there; and that the Secretary be directed to pay to the said widow the salary of the deceased for the residue of the term for which he was elected.

After some few remarks from Messrs. Wright, (explanatory of the object, and its being in conformity with the wishes of the deceased,) White, King and White, the resolution was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after a short session, adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the case of contested election from the third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, between Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll. Mr. Naylor resumed his argument in support of his right to the seat now held by him; and continued (without concluding) until after 3 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion, by Mr. Carter, that the House adjourn.

But the motion was withdrawn for a few minutes, for the purpose of reading the Senate bills on the Speaker's table a first and second time, and referring them to appropriate committees.

The Speaker laid before the House a number of communications, namely:

From the commissioners of public buildings, containing an account of the expenditures on those buildings during the year 1840, viz:

The Treasury building	$107,768 82
The Patent Office	75,086 79
General Post Office	128,472 33
Jail	2 999 62
Court House at Alexandria	3,680 13
Capitol	2,596 39
Capitol square	6,390 14
President's House and grounds	3,018 59
Foundation for statue of Washington	1,990 74
Potomac bridge	2,368 91
Sundry small items for Pennsylvania avenue, trees, water, &c	949 77

The following letter from the Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 11, 1841.

SIR—In compliance with the second section of the act of the 2d of July, 1836, to reorganize the Post Office Department, I have the honor to submit estimates for the service of that Department for the year commencing July 1, 1841.

The amount of revenue, it is estimated, will be required to be expended for the mail service for the year commencing on the 1st of July, 1841, as follows, viz:

Mail transportation	$3,280,000
Commissions to postmasters	1,050,000
Ship, steamboat, and way letters	40,000
Wrapping paper	25,000
Office furniture	5,000
Advertising	36,000
Mail bags	35,000
Blanks	33,000
Mail locks, keys and stamps	15,000
Mail depredations and special agents	22,000
Clerks for offices	210,000
Miscellaneous	60,620
	$4,811,620

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. NILES.

Mr. Adams moved that the bill reported by him at the last session, from the committee on manufactures, to increase the duty on imported silk goods, be made the special order for the 27th of the present month.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the committee of ways and means, would be happy to afford his aid to any proper means for bringing money into the Treasury, but the process proposed by the bill now proposed to be made a special order, was entirely too slow for the present pressing wants of the Treasury. He had proposed other means, on which he wished the early action of the House, to replenish the Treasury, which would do it much more speedily than the bill reported by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams said that, in his estimation, his bill, which was a bill to provide the means for paying off debts and loans, was much more deserving of favor than bills to increase the debt or make new loans. Mr. Adams then went on to show the propriety of his motion.

Mr. Jones said he could not, under the circumstances he had already stated, give Mr. Adams's bill a preference at this time. He went into a short view of the condition of the Treasury, its immediate and pressing wants, and of the means by which he proposed to supply them.

Mr. Cushing was sorry to see Mr. Jones confine himself so exclusively to the wants of the Treasury during the present session; he hoped that neither the Government nor the world was coming to an end on the 3d of March next.

Mr. Jones called the yeas and nays on Mr. Adams's motion. They were taken, and the vote resulted as follows:

Yeas, 61—Nays, 53.

A quorum not voting, the House adjourned immediately.

Mr. James Wallace, of Decatur county, Indiana, has raised from a single grain of corn, at twice planting, the astonishing amount of 38 bushels. The growth of the first year was a volunteer stalk, which was carefully cultivated. It produced nine small ears, two on the main stock, the remainder on seven suckers, on which there were 3,630 grains. This product was planted and well cultivated, producing, as above stated, 38 bushels.

OUTRAGE. Six or seven rowdies while on a sleighing excursion at Rochester, N. Y., stole a sleigh from a Mr. Williams.—He pursued them, and requested them to return it, when they beat him till he was thought dead, and left him. He was found by his neighbors, who pursued the villains, and arrested six of them.

The "new disease" which created so much alarm in Henry county, Tenn., is found to be the spotted fever.

Massachusetts Legislature.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15. In the Senate. A petition of Josiah Pierce for aid in the consideration of revolutionary services was committed to the Committee on Claims.

A petition for the incorporation of a Mutual Fire Ins. Co. in Holliston—and for leave to extend certain wharves in Boston—were referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Mr. Davis reported a bill in relation to imprisonment for debt, which was read, and 750 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bates presented a petition of the town of Russell, for an allowance for expenses in relief of paupers laboring on the Western Railroad—committed to the com on claims.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard of Suffolk, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of repealing an act relating to divorce, passed April 17, 1838.

Mr. Hubbard said that the act referred to authorised a divorce a vinculo, in case of the wilful absence of either party for five consecutive years without consent of the party deserted. The law, he had ascertained was passed to meet a particular case, and having served its purpose it ought to be repealed. The law was sufficiently liberal before—now it is so to a greater extent than in any other State in the Union. How easy would it be by collusion between the parties to make the absence appear wilful and thus obtain divorce. Mr. H. was convinced that upon mature consideration the Senate will think that the present law goes too far and ought to be repealed.

In the House. A number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate Committees.

The order with regard to exempting certain persons from military duty, passed in concurrence.

Mr. Allen of Northfield, from the Committee on that subject, reported a bill exempting laborer's wages from attachment under the trustee process, which was passed to a 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Hood of Lynn, the committee on Probate and Chancery was instructed to consider the expediency of abridging Executive Patronage by providing for the choice of Judges and Registers of Probate, of District Attorneys and Sheriffs, by the people.

On motion of Mr. Tarbell of Pepperell, the same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing the Election Law of 1839.

On motion of Mr. Hinkley of Barnstable, the same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the exercise of the right of suffrage by persons whose names by accident or otherwise, are omitted from the tax list.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16. In the Senate.—Petitions of the Suffolk Insurance Company, for change in the par value of their shares, of Lewis's Wharf Corporation, for change in the par value of their shares—were presented and severally referred.

Messrs. Washburn and Bates, on the part of the Senate, were appointed a committee on the petitions relating to Warren and Charles River Bridges. The House concurred, and joined Messrs. Colby of New-Bedford, Phelps of Lenox, Tarbell of Pepperell, Lathrop of South Hadley.

The orders of the day were taken up.

Mr. Washburn, from the Special Joint Committee on the petitions, relating to Warren and Charles River Bridges, reported an order of notice on the petition of R. G Shaw and others. Sent down for concurrence. Came up concurred.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on an order of yesterday, a bill relating to Divorce, which was read and ordered to a 2d reading.

Ordered, in concurrence, that the Committee on Railways and Canals inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that a good and substantial fence be erected, maintained and kept in repair, by all Railroad Corporations within this State, along the line of their respective roads, unless special agreement be made in the premises with the proprietors of the land, through which such roads pass.

In the House. *Petitions presented*:—Of Henry Warden and others, and Joseph Tucker and others, praying that the expenses of making a road from Lenox to West Stockbridge, may be paid out of the County Treasury.

Mr. Durfee of Fall River, from the Committee on Elections, reported, that they had examined the certificates of the members, and found them all right except five or six, upon which there was no return, that the members elect had been notified according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes; which report was made the order of the day for Monday.

On motion of Mr. Kittredge of Haverhill, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of extending the time, within which parties may petition for review in civil actions.

On motion of Mr. Fay of Chelsea, Ordered, That the same Committee be instructed to inquire whether any and what legislation is necessary to secure the right of suffrage to the citizens of this Commonwealth, who reside in towns where no State or County tax is assessed.

On the passage of this order, Mr. Upton of Nantucket explained a circumstance mentioned by Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, a few days since, in relation to the voting of the inhabitants of Dukes County, where no tax had been assessed. Mr. Upton stated, that the tax had been paid in advance, for a purpose to which it was not applied.

The orders of the day being taken up, a bill to incorporate the Lowell Cemetery; a resolve on a petition of B. Wiggins, and a bill to exempt laborers' wages from the trustee process, were read a second time and passed to a third reading.

A report, that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of a petition of E. S. Phelps and others, relating to the granting of licenses, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, was read and accepted.

MONDAY, Jan. 18. In the Senate. A petition from the Selectmen of Richmond, that the expense of making a road from Lenox to West Stockbridge may be paid out of the County Treasury was committed to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

On motion of Mr. Davis the bill relating to imprisonment for debt was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Oliver reported a resolve in relation to paying the Militia Bounty, which was ordered to a second reading.

A petition of the Directors of the Essex Merrimac Bridge for extension of their charter was committed to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The orders of the day were taken up, and the bill in relation to divorce was ordered to a third reading.

The bill in relation to gaming was read a third time, and together with an amendment offered by Mr. Bates was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Parsons from Suffolk it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of enlarging the power given to the Courts by the Revised Statutes, in respect to allowances to prosecutors and officers in cases of conviction for certain crimes.

In the House. There was very little discussion in the House, all the really important questions being rather in the hands of Committees or in the preliminary stages.

The Speaker was requested to notify Rev. E. S. Gannett that he is chosen to preach the next Election Sermon.

The Committee on the Judiciary, on motion of Mr. Stevenson of Boston, were instructed to consider the expediency of so amending the usury laws of the Commonwealth as to take from their action negotiable paper having not more than six months to run.

The same Committee was instructed to consider the expediency of so amending the 1st sec. of the 52d chap. of the Revised Statutes as to restrict the time within which timber deposited on lands by floods, &c., to six months instead of eighteen.

The same Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing Deputy Sheriffs to serve, execute and return process directed and delivered to them after the death of the Sheriff who appointed them, and before the appointment of his successor.

The usual variety of petitions were presented and referred to their appropriate Committees.

Tuesday, Jan. 19. In the House, this morning, Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, presented a number of petitions relating to Slavery, which were, at his motion, laid on the table. Other petitions were presented and referred.

Pursuant to assignment, the House proceeded, at about half past 11 A. M. to the choice of three Major Generals of the Militia. Upon counting the votes, it appeared that Gen. Appleton Howe was chosen Major General of the 1st Division, Gen. Benj. Adams of the 2d, and Gen. Gardner Dickinson of the 3d; and a message was sent to the Senate, to inform of such election.

THE WIDOW OF FIVE HUSBANDS. There is said to be now living at Moscow, a widow who has attained her 157th year.—When 123 she married her fifth husband. All her alliances, it is also said, have been prosperous and happy.

FIRE. A fire occurred in Lynn on Thursday evening last week, in the store of Messrs. Shepard & Hoag, Front street, which destroyed the building and its contents. Loss $6000—$4000 insurance.

SAD ACCIDENT. A brakeman was killed upon the Worcester Railroad, Friday, it is said, by being crushed between the cars.

A store was broken open on Sunday night in Providence, and cash to the amount of $30 was stolen.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, } Boston.
Franklin Bank, } Boston.
Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.